The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

EQUALIZATION OF THE CURRENCY.

THE ARMY BILL IN THE HOUSE ALMOST FINISHED—REDUCTION OF 5,000 MEN AND SAVING OF $5,000,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate, having disposed of the Bankruptcy bill, will next give its attention to the proposition to withdraw $25,000,000 of national bank circulation from the Eastern States to distribute among the States that have not the proportion contemplated by the original law. The method by which the bill proposes to accomplish the purpose has already been fully explained. The bill will precipitate a conflict in the Senate between the inflationists and those who favor legislation looking to a return to specie payments. But other elements will enter into the struggle. While it is thought the prevailing sentiment in the East favors relinquishing this amount of circulation rather than an increased issue, such sentiment is by no means universal. In the House, some Representatives from New-England will vote for a further issue of currency rather than authorize the transfer proposed. The measure is brought forward in opposition to the various schemes for inflation, and its passage will be understood as a victory for the "hard money" men. The course of the bill in the Senate will be watched with much interest, but it is by no means certain that it will ever reach a vote, especially if the long financial speeches of a few days ago are to be repeated.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House to-day resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, and nearly finished act on upon it. The debate to-day turned mainly upon the proposition to transfer the war claims, now pending before the Quartermaster General's Bureau, to the Southern Claims Commission. There was very great opposition manifested to the transfer, particularly on the part of Southern representatives. Should the transfer be made, the number of cases pending before the Southern Claims Commission will be increased to 23,000. The average percentage thus far adjudicated by this commission on the amount of the claims is seven per cent. E. Rockwood Hoar declared that the majority of the claims now pending are simply the rakings and scrapings of claim agents. Mr. Wheeler, to show the pernicious influence of a certain class of claim agents, stated that he had been in receipt of anonymous communications during the progress of the bill, threatening him with defeat and with worse evils if the objectionable section was not withdrawn. The bill has been managed with great energy and tact by Mr. Wheeler, who has had it in charge. It had been expected that the section providing for the transfer of the claims would give rise to protracted debate, but Mr. Wheeler succeeded in passing the bill with but few amendments. One of the amendments adopted to-day provides for the addition of two Judges to the Southern Claims Commission. There is one minor amendment to be acted upon to-morrow, but the bill is practically finished. The action in Committee of the Whole will, without doubt, be fully sustained by the House. The bill, as it now stands, effects a saving of at least $5,000,000 per annum. It accomplishes a practical reduction of 5,000 men in the army—the feature of the bill that has met with extreme opposition, and which will be vigorously opposed in the Senate.

CONTEST FOR CONTROL OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

There is a very active contest in Illinois and Iowa, which has now been transferred to Congress, over the right of the Chicago and North-western Road to the exclusive control of the railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa. There are two other railroads which touch the Mississippi at that point, but which are not permitted to use the bridge. The North-western Road refuses to make any arrangement with them to that end. This is the only bridge across the Mississippi that is not a highway to all railroads. Although the bridge is a post-road, the United States is compelled to pay tolls for the transportation of the mails across it. The mails are conveyed to the river by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The question of the legal and constitutional right to the use of this bridge has already become an element in the politics of Illinois and Iowa. The grange party in Iowa, particularly, are making much capital out of this obstruction upon commerce.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The joint committee to investigate the Government of this District has been completed in the Senate by the appointment of Mr. Boutwell Chairman, and Mr. Allison to fill the third place. Mr. Roberts, of New-York, will peremptorily decline to serve on the committee, and the vacancy thus made will be filled by the Speaker from among the new members from New-York, Mr. Crooke and Mr. Bass being the names most mentioned. The committee will meet at 1:30 P. M. to-morrow to organize and prepare to begin the work. The committee as organized is, on the whole, rather inclined to be hostile to the District Government, and will, at least, not show it any undue favors. On the other hand, it is not likely to make the investigation a persecution, and a report fair and just to all parties may be expected.

The Subcommittee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, having in charge the investigation into the affairs of the Ocean National Bank in New-York, met this morning, and directed the Controller of the Currency to appear before them on Saturday next with all the records of his office relating to the subject, and especially with certain letters that have been mentioned in connection with the charges.

ILLEGAL CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS.

A resolution of considerable significance in connection with the recent panic was introduced and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, proposing an inquiry into the number of banks which suspended payments during the panic, and which certified checks illegally, and whether such practice of the certification of checks is now continued.

MISSISSIPPI NAVIGATION.

Mr. Edes, of St. Louis, the engineer of the great bridge there, made a very interesting argument this morning before the House Committee on Railroads and Canals in support of his theory of the most practicable method for improving the navigation of the Mississippi. Mr. Edes proposes to plant at the mouths of the Mississippi a series of breakwaters, technically called "jetties," within which he would confine the channel. Mr. Edes maintains that by this means at least twenty-five feet of water can be constantly secured within the limits of these breakwaters. A bill will soon be introduced authorizing him to make these experiments at his own cost, with the condition that, if he succeeds in providing a depth of twenty-five feet of water in these artificial channels, the Government shall pay him a specified sum.

PRINTED MATTER IN THE MAILS.

The House passed a bill amending the postal code, which will prove a great public benefit. The bill permits the writing of the name of the sender and the contents of every package upon the outside of printed matter of the third class, and also permits a brief form of presentation to be written on the title-page of any book. This law seems to be necessary, owing to a recent decision of the Postmaster General that any writing whatever upon matter, paid with newspaper postage only, shall subject such matter to letter postage. There has been a great difference of opinion among the legal authorities as to the justice of this decision, and Mr. Hale, of New-York, in the debate to-day, stated that in his opinion the decision was entirely contrary to law.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate to-day concluded action on the Bankruptcy bill, passing it almost entirely according to the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee. The bill is to take effect on the first day of December last. But the provision for a composition between the debtor and his creditors, which can be effected by consent of two-thirds of the latter representing half the claims, will be legal under the terms of the bill for all pending cases, no matter when the act of bankruptcy was committed. Any arrangements which Jay Cooke & Co., for instance, can obtain the signatures of a sufficient number of creditors to, may been forced by order of the courts. It is quite impossible at present to judge of the reception which the bill will have in the House. It will certainly meet with some determined opposition. The action of the Senate determines almost absolutely that there will be no absolute repeal of the Bankruptcy law, and if the House does not agree to the Senate bill in substance, probably the existing laws will remain unchanged.

STEAMER ROADWAYS IN THE ATLANTIC.

The Subcommittee on Commerce of the House has under consideration a bill to regulate the roadways and courses of vessels on the ocean inward and outward bound. The committee is now gathering all the information possible in regard to the experience of navigators and the roadways established by the different steam-ship companies in the North Atlantic and other latitudes. The object of the committee is to secure by treaty stipulations fixed rules for ocean courses, more particularly on the Atlantic, which will confine vessels within twenty-five mile limits, and to prevent vessels from steering out of this limit at the risk of collisions with other vessels or with icebergs. One advantage to be gained by the establishment of such courses is the increased opportunity for disabled vessels to obtain assistance, and the probability of wrecked passengers being rescued. The committee will give very earnest attention to the subject.

THE TEMPERANCE WAR.

PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—At Hillsboro, Ohio, owing to the legislation now pending against the temperance agitators, prayers are only offered at houses and in churches. Resort is now had by them to a stirring appeal addressed to the clergy and temperance people of Ohio. From it I make the following brief extracts:

"In view of the fact, as friends of religion and humanity, come join with us; help us establish this reformation on a firm basis, and give permanency to this effort. Let us make it as criminal in the sight of man as it is in the sight of God, to steal a man's brains as to steal his purse; to deaden his heart as to maim his limbs; to murder his soul as to kill his body. In the name of God we have lifted up our banner, and united victory will surely be ours. For if He be for us who can be against us? Let coming generations have a right to say to us, looking back on our labors of to-day: "They have done what they could." While the women are pleading, praying, and singing with and for the liquor-seller let the men be not idle. Let them see to it that when the law is broken the offender shall be punished by the law. When a man is willing to give up his nefarious business, lend him a helping hand to do something better. In a word, use men, money, and means. This is not work for women alone. It is the people's work. Let them rise in their might, and, in the name of the God of Israel, march on to victory."

This appeal is being received with marked enthusiasm wherever presented, and, as a result, temperance people daily herald announcements of new organizations throughout Southern Ohio. In Pomeroy war was declared only five days ago, and already tidings of victory come pouring in. One proprietress of an extensive saloon signifies her desire to abandon the liquor traffic. Three or four dealers have promised to take down their signs and become cold-water men. In this place, containing over sixty flourishing drinking places, many proprietors of which have amassed by their business large wealth, the fight must be a fierce and prolonged one. The league already numbers nearly ninety members, all of whom are zealous and determined women, whose only weapons are prayer and song. From Highland County a petition signed by hundreds of voters is to be presented to the Ohio Constitutional Convention asking that a clause be inserted in the Constitution giving to the Legislature of this State full and ample power to regulate, limit, or entirely prohibit the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating drinks, and also to declare what drinks are intoxicating within the intent and operation of such legislative enactments. News coming in to-night from Manchester, Ohio, where the fight has been furious, reads as follows: "The war is over here now, and victory crowns the banners of the ladies." The same announcement comes in from Logan, Ohio. At Waynesville an order has been issued by its Mayor, T. T. Dodson, to the Marshal, requiring him to disperse all bands of women found congregating in the streets or on the sidewalks. He declares his intention to have no more sidewalk or saloon prayer-meetings in his village, and the ladies, backed by the money of many wealthy temperance people, no less determinedly evince their intention to hold just as many meetings and offer just as many prayers as they think proper. One plucky old liquor-dealer, named Franey, in that place, is keeping a strict account of the time the women occupy his premises for prayer, and purposes to prosecute them for damages. They visit him, daily, however, and for him are offering fervent prayers. At Washington, one Chas. Passmore, after all liquor business had been suspended, and a complete victory secured by the married women, had the audacity to fit a little gin-mill in the rear of a wagon-shop. No sooner was the fact known than his premises were literally surrounded by the determined women, who, with prayer and song, forced him to reship his stock to Cincinnati and sign the pledge. The tendency is to not leave a single vestige of the traffic. Even physicians, by the pressure brought to bear, are signing the pledge to prescribe its use in no case whatever.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN RIPLEY.

RIPLEY, Ohio, Feb. 10.—The temperance work in this town is about finished, and the ladies have been visiting suburban saloons with pretty good success. They do not have full confidence in the promises made to them, but will keep a sharp lookout for liquor selling. Means for conveying the ladies to the suburbs have been provided, and the saloons will be attended to regularly. Some of the proprietors are very obstinate. The ladies have found some sad cases of destitution, resulting from the traffic, which have been generously attended to. A physician's pledge, binding them to prescribe liquors in cases only where there is bona fide medical necessity, has been circulated and signed by nearly all the physicians here. The mass meetings continue.

THE LOWENSTEIN CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Owing to the continued illness of the juror on the Lowenstein extradition trial, a further adjournment was had until Monday next.

ALBANY.

A BUSY DAY IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Senate appears to have come to the conclusion that speech-making is not the chief duty of a Legislator. This morning's session was remarkable for the large amount of business transacted, and for the fact that not one of the so-called "good talkers" forced himself upon the attention of the galleries. The wrongs of the working men were for the time forgotten; Senator Lord failed to declare himself "once a Democrat, always a Democrat," and Senator Wood was silent upon the question of short sessions.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN SEWERAGE.

A bill of considerable importance introduced to-day, relating to the sewerage of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, provides that the Metropolitan Sewerage Company may remove the contents of the sewers of said cities, and such right shall continue for fifty years. The company shall remove the sewage under the direction of the Boards of Health of the two cities, and in such manner as shall not be detrimental to the public health, and in the manner and at the time when the Boards of Health shall from time to time provide. The company shall remove the sewage out of the limits of the cities, and no part thereof shall be sold, manufactured, or in any way detained within said cities, or either of them, and the company, upon the removal thereof, shall be the owner of the sewage, and may convert the same to its own uses, and may manufacture the same in any manner, not unlawful, into manures. This bill appears upon its face to be a very harmless and proper measure. It is considered somewhat remarkable, however, that the incorporators of the company are not named, and that the two cities are to receive no compensation for the privileges granted. Senator Jacobs, when questioned as to the incorporators, stated that he knew very little about the bill, and was not acquainted with the persons interested in its passage. It is believed that the committee will report unfavorably upon it.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Senator Booth introduced a bill relating to the estimates and appropriations for the support of the Government of the City of New-York, which provides that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment constituted by the laws of 1873 be authorized, at any time before the 1st day of July, 1874, by the concurrent vote of all the members of said board, to reconsider, revise, and redetermine the estimate for the year 1874, heretofore made under the provisions of said act and the laws of 1873, and the amount of the estimate so revised shall thereby become appropriated as the amount of money required to defray the expenses of conducting the public business of the City of New-York, and for paying the interest on the City debt and the principle of such debt falling due in and for the year 1874, and for all liabilities of the City of New-York by reason of the annexation thereto of the territory lately a part of Westchester County; and the aggregate amount of said estimate, after deducting the estimated amount of the revenues of the general fund of the City of New-York not otherwise specifically appropriated by law, including surplus revenues of the sinking fund for the payment of the interest on the City debt, shall be established and be the amount to be raised for all such purposes by tax within the City and County of New-York for the year 1874. A bill relating to the appropriation for the County of New-York was also presented by Senator Booth. Its provisions are substantially the same as those contained in the bill relating to the City. Accompanying the preceding is a note from Mayor Havemeyer, urging the necessity of speedy action regarding the appropriations, and also the communication from Controller Green addressed to the Mayor, which has already been published.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.

In view of the statement of the Controller in his last report, that it is believed that not more than one-third in value of the property liable to taxation is placed upon the assessment rolls, Senator Lowery to-day introduced the following:

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the Financial Committee of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly be instructed to meet jointly at an early day, with a view of taking up the whole subject of taxation, for the purpose of devising some plan by which the burden of taxation may be equally distributed upon the property of the State, and, if possible, all property, real and personal, may be assessed at its full value, and that said committee, acting jointly, be instructed to report by bill as soon as possible.

THE MARINE COURT.

Senator Gross presented a bill in relation to the Marine Court, providing that when a new trial is ordered by the general term of that court, the party against whom the order is made may avoid the new trial by appeal to the Common Pleas, and stipulating that, if the Court of Common Pleas shall affirm the order granting such new trial, they may render final judgment thereon against the appellant.

AMENDING THE CODE.

Senator Cole introduced a bill to amend the Code of Procedure, which provides that in actions for the partition of and for the foreclosure of mortgages on real estate already invested, or hereafter to be invested, if any party or parties having any interest in such premises sought to be portioned, or having any interest in, or lien upon, such mortgaged premises, are unknown to the plaintiff, and the residence of such party or parties cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained by him, and such fact shall be made to appear by affidavit to the court, or to a justice thereof, or to the County Judge of the county where the trial is to be had, such court, justice, or county judge may grant an order that the summons be served on such unknown party or parties, by publishing the same for six weeks, once in each week, successively, in a State paper and in a newspaper printed in the county where the premises are situated, which publication shall be equivalent to a personal service on such unknown party or parties.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Senator Wood introduced a bill providing that the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York shall make provision for the payment of the State tax, which has hertofore been apportioned to the said City and County, with interest thereon, either by issuing of bonds upon which to raise the same, or by including the same in the Tax Levy of the City and County for the year 1874. The State tax for the present year must be included in the levy. The second section provides that the statement of the amount of assessment for each county, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, required to be made by such board shall be deposited in the office of the State Controller before Sept. 10 in each year. The third section that the tax rolls must be certified and delivered to the Tax Commissioners before Sept. 1 in each year. The fourth, that the Board of the City and County of New-York shall meet at noon on fourth Tuesday in September in each year. The fifth, that correct assessment rolls shall be deposited with Receiver of Taxes in and for the City of New-York, on the first Tuesday of November, who shall give notice in six or more public newspapers that the rolls are ready. All persons paying taxes before Dec. 1 shall be entitled to a reduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

THE BILL RELATING TO COUNTY TREASURERS.

In the House to-day the bill of Mr. Hammond making new and more stringent regulations for County Treasurers was considered in Committee of the Whole. The principal feature of the proposed measure is that which requires treasurers to deposit in banks to be designated by the Board of Supervisors to the credit of the State Treasurer all moneys received by them as fast as they come into their hands. The tenth section of the bill, which provides that "no person shall be eligible to the office of County Treasurer for a second term for the next three years after the termination of his office," gave rise to a protracted discussion. The advocates of the section urged that it would tend to render defalcations less frequent. Instances were not rare in which under the present system County Treasurers who had been guilty of embezzling the public moneys were enabled by being re-elected to cover up their depredations for years together, whereas if a new officer had been installed his first act would naturally be to examine the accounts of his predecessor, when any frauds that had been committed would at once be brought to light. Those in favor of striking out the section based their arguments on the ground that it virtually disfranchised a certain class of citizens, and was therefore unconstitutional. The motion to strike out was lost. Mr. Colahan urged that it would be proper to put the County of Kings on the same footing as the County of New-York, which is exempted from the operation of the bill, and made a motion to that effect. Messrs. Bennett, Melvin, and other members of the Kings County delegation spoke in favor of the motion, and gave expression to the confidence reposed by the citizens of the county in the integrity of their present Treasurer, who had been re-elected to office for three successive terms. The motion of Mr. Collahan was put to the vote, and lost, 43 voting in the negative and 40 in the affirmative. The bill was then progressed. When it comes up again an earnest and determined effort to defeat it may be anticipated.

EVIDENCE OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

The following bill was introduced by Mr. Prince:

SECTION 1. Whenever a husband shall for a criminal offense be under indictment, and on the trial thereof shall offer himself as a witness, his wife shall be a competent witness in his behalf.

SEC. 2. Whenever a wife shall for a criminal offense be under indictment, and on the trial thereof shall offer herself as a witness, her husband shall be a competent witness in her behalf.

THE EXTORTIONS OF GAS COMPANIES.

Mr. McAfee introduced a bill to prevent extortion by gas companies, which is as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any corporation engaged in the manufacture and sale of gas, in the counties of New-York and Kings, to charge a greater sum for gas supplied to one consumer, or class of consumers, than other consumers, but the rate shall be uniform to all consumers; provided, nevertheless, that nothing in this act shall prevent any company from charging city or village municipalities a less sum than may be charged to private consumers, or from making a special rate for any buildings used for charitable, recreative, or public purposes, nor from charging a reduced rate to those consuming large quantities; provided, in all cases, that the charge per thousand feet to those consuming equal quantities shall be the same.

SEC. 2. If any corporation shall violate the provisions of this act such corporation shall be liable to pay a penalty of $50 for each thousand feet so overcharged, to be recovered in an action by the person or persons against whom such overcharge is made.

PILOTAGE FEES.

Mr. Ryan introduced a bill regulating pilotage in the port of New-York, of which the following are the more important features: The first section provides that the fees for pilotage are established as follows: "For every merchant-vessel inward bound and not exempted from pilotage by any law of the State, or any regulation in pursuance of the same, and drawing less than fourteen feet of water, $1 25 per foot; drawing fourteen and less than eighteen feet, $1 50 per foot; drawing eighteen and less than twenty-one feet, $1 80 per foot, and drawing twenty-one feet and upward, $2 20 per foot." The charges for vessels outward bound are as follows: "For every vessel drawing less than fourteen feet, ninety cents per foot; drawing fourteen and less than eighteen feet, $1 05 per foot, and drawing eighteen and less than twenty-one feet, $1 35 per foot."

STREET-OPENINGS.

The following bill in relation to local improvements and street openings in the City of New-York was introduced by Mr. O'Callaghan:

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this act no expense of any description shall be included in any report of Commissioners for opening streets, or be assessed upon any real estate intended to be benefited by such improvement, other than the cost and damage ascertained by the Commissioners in taking and securing the land, and any building required for such proposed improvement and Commissioners' fees, as fixed by chapter 483 of the laws of 1862, section 1.

SEC. 2. From and after the passage of this act no charges for any expense whatever shall be certified or presented by the Board of Public Works in the City of New-York to the Board of Assessors in laying any assessment for any local improvement therein included in the assessment list any charge or expense whatever, other than the actual cost of material and labor for doing the work of such improvement, not to exceed the contract price, whenever a contract shall be made for the work.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Mr. McAffe, of New-York, who drew a bill which gives the Department of Parks in the City of New-York exclusive control over all work on the roads and avenues, public squares and places north and east of a line commencing at the termination of the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, at or in the Hudson River, running thence easterly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and a prolongation of said line to the middle of the Harlem River, and running thence southerly along the middle of the Harlem River to the Sound north of Randall's Island. The powers granted to the department by the terms of the act are of the most ample and sweeping character.

PRESIDENT WALES BEFORE THE COMMITTEES.

President Wales, of the New-York Park Commission, had a hearing this afternoon before the Assembly Committee on Cities. He spoke at length in support of the bill reassigning the Commission the supervision of the laying out of the annexed district, and providing for the payment of the funds necessary for the work. He also addressed the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House in relation to the Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, asking for the reappropriation of the $63,000 forfeited by the inadvertence of the Trustees. He goes before the Committee on Cities to-morrow in relation to Mr. Daly's bill regarding the work on the parks.

CAUCUS NOMINATION OF DR. UPSON FOR REGENT.

A joint caucus of the Republicans of both Houses of the Legislature was held this afternoon for the nomination of a Regent of the University, to fill the place of Judge A. S. Johnson. After Mr. Husted had been called to the chair, Mr. Batcheller, of Saratoga, nominated Rev. Dr. Anson J. Upson, at the same time paying a high tribute to the ability of that gentleman, and his large experience in educational affairs. Messrs. Bostwick, Spencer, of New-York, and others followed in the same strain, and no other name being put in nomination, Dr. Upson was declared the unanimous choice of the caucus. He will be elected to-morrow. Dr. Upson is a graduate of Hamilton College, in which institution he was afterward Professor of Elocution and Rhetoric. His nomination gives general satisfaction here.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A Democratic caucus was also held this evening to nominate a Regent. The empty honor was conferred upon Erastus Corning, of Albany. During the caucus, and in the course of a not uninteresting address, Senator Lord moved that the Legislature adjourn on the 20th of March *sine die*. This was amended to the 3d of April, and so adopted. It is well understood here that the resolution was passed with a view to the embarassment of the majority. It is everywhere regarded as another of Lord's bids for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will commence the hearing of the Youmans-Thompson contested seat case to-morrow evening. They will take testimony regarding the Moore-Pinckney contest in New-York on Saturday next.

ARRIVALS.

Commissioner Van Nort and Oliver Charlick are among the arrivals here to-night.

THE ARREST OF HENRY, THE DEFAULTER.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 10.—Henry, the defaulting clerk in the Lynchburg Internal Revenue Office, has been arrested at Kanawha Falls, West Va. Notwithstanding the statement of the special agent at Lynchburg that the defalcation only amounts to $3,500, a dispatch from the Sheriff of Kanawha states that $14,219 were found on Henry's person. The prisoner will be returned to Lynchburg for trial.

CHANG AND ENG.

CONDITION OF THE SUBJECTS.

PECULIARITIES OF THE BOND ENTERED INTO WITH THE FAMILY—THEORY OF THE CHARACTER OF THE LIGAMENT—MUTTER MUSEUM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—It is, perhaps, as fitting that the autopsy of the Siamese twins should take place in the City of "Brotherly Love" as in any other great centre of medical science, and even Philadelphia, in spite of the superior attractions of the Mayoralty contest, has worked up to a respectable enthusiasm over the matter. The general medical body here are on the tip-toe of expectation, and the privileged few are in a high state of professional effervescence. At the meeting held last night many matters were arranged and discussed, especially the bond entered into between Dr. Pancoast and his colleagues with the families of Chang and Eng, and the procedure and theatre of the autopsy. The general character of the bond was published in THE TIMES of Sunday last. It is most stringent in its clauses and conditions, and the physicians conducting the autopsy will have to be very careful in order not to infringe and incur possible pecuniary penalties. The whole matter is now in the hands of the Mutter Museum Committee of the College of Physicians, comprising Dr. J. Rownan Paul, Dr. Wm. Hunt, and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. These gentlemen will unite with Drs. Pancoast, Allen, and Andrews in making the autopsy. They held a meeting at the college at 9 o'clock this morning, when the formal opening of the tin case containing the bodies of the twins took place. The bodies appeared to have undergone little change since they were packed at Mount Airy. Perhaps that of Chang, the one who died first, having become decomposed to a trifling degree. The discoloration is not so great as might be anticipated. The twins were not lovely in life, and in death their appearance is repulsive. Every ugly feature and uncultivated type seemed to have been made more strongly marked by the hand of death. Thousands of people are burning with curiosity to view them. To all such I would say: "Do not do so. They are not desirable objects of reminiscence."

The doctors at once proceeded to repeat the embalming process. This consisted in injecting into the arteries a saturated solution of chloride of zinc, and filling the abdominal cavity with cloths soaked in the same solution, and the introduction of antiseptic aromatics. It was surprising what a quantity of fluid was required for the operation; nearly a bucket full of the chloride of zinc being used before the process was complete. But an ordinary body contains twenty-eight pints of blood.

As at present determined the autopsy will be conducted by the gentlemen indicated above, and will not be witnessed by more than from twelve to fifteen persons at the most. The theatre of Jefferson College would afford splendid facilities and opportunities for a public autopsy; but the terms of the bond seem to present an insuperable obstacle to the autopsy being held before what might be considered a public audience. It will be seen that this comparative privacy, however much to be deprecated, is an absolute necessity for the protection of those involved. For instance, to-day, several plaster molds of the bodies have been taken, both of the entire bodies and of different parts, especially of the ligament connecting the bodies. About the ligament I have gathered this one idea, viz., that the autopsy is likely to show that, although there is a mutual continuity of the sternum or breast-bone, there is no continuity of the peritoneum. Such is the opinion of some eminent men who have had an opportunity of judging, and who regard it as a foregone conclusion. In such case, the connection being chiefly nervous, the twins could have been separated without death necessarily ensuing; but there would have been the great risk of death from shock, such as so often follows amputation at the hip-joint, from the loss of so great a part of the body.

The making of the molds for the casts has been going on all day, and I learn from a trustworthy source that they are highly successful. Again to-morrow there will be photographs taken of the bodies, and during the whole autopsy many photographs will be taken, and an expert artist will from time to time make pencil drawings and diagrams under the superintendence of the operators. The families having reserved to themselves the property in all the casts, drawings with copywrights, &c., and having stipulated with minuteness what shall or shall not be done under heavy penalties for exceeding the conditions of the bond, it must be apparent that the operators must be most circumspect, and, pity as it is, confine the attendance at the autopsy to as few as possible.

The College of Physicians, in the Museum Hall of which the autopsy will be carried out, was incorporated in 1789, and is one of the oldest medical societies in the country. By an agreement with the late Dr. T. D. Mutter, the college erected a fire-proof building, their present hall, which was completed in 1863. In that year the college came into possession of Dr. Mutter's pathological museum, and a large portion of his library, the college engaging to give not less than thirty lectures in each year on some point or subject connected with surgical pathology. This museum is the temporary resting place of the Siamese Twins, and from its hall under the auspices of the Museum Committee, the solution of the physical riddle of their lives will go forth to the world. It seems to be tolerably certain that the autopsy will be commenced either to-morrow morning or to-morrow evening. This will depend upon the engagements of the favored few who will take part in it.

I have ample authority for stating that the dispatches forwarded to some New-York journals announcing that certain sums of money have been paid the gentlemen who wrote out to Mount Airy, and that police officers are guarding the museum hall in which the remains are deposited, and a variety of other rumors, are purely sensational and without foundation. The Fellows of the College of Physicians are naturally indignant that their names should be so unconscionably used in connection with statements that were imaginative conclusions. Several of the leading members of the college have expressed a wish that these misstatements could be corrected.

PROHIBITION.

INDICATIONS OF REACTION IN MASSACHUSETTS—OPINION OF EX-CHIEF CONSTABLE JONES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The reaction against the Prohibitory Liquor law is growing strong, and the belief is strengthening that the present Legislature will make some important change. There is a strong majority in favor of a License law in the two Houses, but as the Governor will veto any such measure, and as there is not a two-thirds majority to pass a bill over his veto, a strong effort is making for the adoption of a scheme of local option. At the hearing of the Legislature to-day on the liquor question, Ex-Constable Jones, the first efficient Chief of the State Constabulary, announced his cure of prohibition and his belief in its inefficiency. He said that during his service as Chief Constable the prohibitory law was enforced as thoroughly as he thought the public would sustain. Take away the demoralizing duty of executing the liquor law, and the constabulary force would be second to none in the country, and would prove exceedingly valuable. He enforced the law just so far as public opinion would allow him to, and when he overstepped the bounds of propriety in this regard he was made a target for abuse from all sides, the so-called Temperance Party being the most abusive, and unjustly so, because he would not let them run the department. If he were again Chief of the Police he would ask for more men, but not for the purpose of enforcing the Liquor law, though he was a practical prohibitionist. To save the State Police from calumny, individually and as a body, the execution of the Prohibitory law should be left with the local authorities, and it had been demonstrated that they would enforce it only in the sections where the public support could be relied upon. In Boston, where the temperance people made a great noise, when they came to act, but 500 out of 20,000 votes were thrown by them at the polls.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD.

THE BOARD REFUSES BY A DECISIVE VOTE TO RECONSIDER ITS ACTION—NO WOMEN TO BE ADMITTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The action of the indignant citizens of those wards of this city which elected women to the school committee, and the violent language in which they indulged on account of the exclusion of those women from their seats, has had precisely the opposite effect to that intended. The committee held a meeting to-night, and refused to reconsider their former action by a far stronger vote than that by which it was taken. The ladies were excluded by a vote of 46 to 39, several members being absent or not voting. To-night the motion to reconsider was voted down, 67 to 55. There were a large number of outsiders present, five-sixths of whom were women. In the discussion which arose on the proposition to reconsider, the opponents of the motion took the principal part, and it was evident that they had been put on their dignity by the abuse that had been hurled at them in the indignation meetings. They vindicated their motives, and insisted upon their right to deal with the question according to their own convictions. They gave their opponents to understand that if their action was not according to law there was a very simple remedy which they were at liberty to seek at the hands of the Supreme Court. A feeble effort was made by those in favor of reconsideration to influence the majority by an offer to take the question into the court if the ladies were seated, but it had no effect.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen rapidly since Monday night in the Middle and Eastern States and the Canadian Provinces. An area of very low pressure is now central off the coast of Nova Scotia. The temperature has very generally fallen in the Middle States and the Southern States. It has risen slightly in the North-west, and decidedly in the Ohio Valley and Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Erie. Light southerly winds and clear weather prevail in the Southern and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the North-west; westerly winds, with cloudy or partly cloudy weather in the Middle States and lower lake region; north-west winds and clear weather in Northern New-England.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm centre will pass north-eastward near Cape Breton.

For Wednesday, in Maine and Nova Scotia, brisk winds from the North-east and North-west, with cloud and snow.

For Southern New-England and the Middle States, north-westerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States, south-westerly winds, higher temperature, and clear weather.

For the Western Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, higher temperature, and generally clear weather.

For the North-west falling barometer, increasing south-easterly winds, higher temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	13°	25°	3:30 P. M.	24°	31°
6 A. M.	12°	27°	6 P. M.	20°	26°
9 A. M.	13°	29°	9 P. M.	20°	24°
12 M.	16°	30°	12 P. M.	22°	24°

Average temperature yesterday, 26¾°.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 17½°.

THE LOWELL WIFE-MURDER—THE TRIAL OPENED.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 10.—The trial of James M. Lowell for the murder of his wife on June 12, 1870, was begun this morning in the Supreme Court at Auburn, Judge Walton presiding. The case was brought to light by the discovery of a headless skeleton in the wood about three miles from this city, in October last. Lowell was arrested in Lawrence, brought here for his preliminary examination, committed for trial, and has since remained in the Auburn Jail. The accused, who is defended by Hon. E. F. Pillsbury, pleads not guilty. He is a man thirty-one years of age, careless and indifferent in manner. This morning he seemed the least interested spectator in the room. The excitement is only second to that which ensued upon the discovery of the bones alleged to be those of Mrs. Lizzie Lowell. A large crowd is in attendance at the court-room, including many ladies. The prosecution is conducted by Attorney General Plaisted, of Bangor. About two hours were consumed in impaneling a jury, Mr. Greeley, of Lewiston, being appointed foreman.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN BINGHAMTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 10.—At the city election to-day Delancey M. Halbert, Republican, was elected Mayor by 350 majority. Three out of the five Aldermen elected are Republicans.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 10.—The Assessors of Election furnished to-day a list of voters by wards, for the election on Tuesday, to the City Commissioners. Those entitled to vote number 153,426. The number in 1872 was 165,828, and last year, 167,094. An extra assessment, which will not be made this year, would run the number up to 170,000.

BOSTON NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The following is the statement of the Boston national banks as returned to the Clearing-house, Monday morning, Feb. 9:

Capital	$49,350,000		
Loans	126,185,200	Increase	$1,208,900
Specie	4,184,900	Decrease	49,400
Legal tenders	11,110,900	Decrease	133,500
Due from other banks	19,236,100	Increase	1,151,900
Due to other banks	22,310,800	Decrease	514,700
Deposits	52,977,600	Increase	2,429,000
Circulation	25,678,900	Decrease	68,000

STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Feb. 10.—The steamer Rothsay Castle was totally destroyed by fire to-night at Point Du Chien. The fire is supposed to have originated in a defective stove, in use while the vessel was undergoing repairs.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $314,542.

Wm. Proctor, Jr., Professor of the College of Pharmacy, in Philadelphia, died suddenly Monday night after having delivered a lecture to the students.

In a whisky quarrel at Osgood, Ind., Monday night, Joshua Mitchell killed his step-son, Emmet Vandever, striking him on the head with an ax, and then shooting him.

In the O'Brien shooting case at Quebec the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of willful murder against George Schmidt. The prisoner will be tried at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench, in April.

George M. Carson, a United States Custom-house inspector, on trial in the Criminal Court at Baltimore, for the murder of Charles C. Grauer in August last, was convicted, yesterday, of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. DISRAELI AT BUCKINGHAM.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Mr. Disraeli delivered an address at Buckingham this evening. He congratulated his constituents on the result of the elections, which he declared justified the policy of the Conservative Party in introducing and carrying the Reform law when it last held power.

PROGRESS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Twenty-seven members to the new Parliament were chosen yesterday, making the total number thus far elected 536. Of these, 283 are Conservatives, and 253 Liberals.

Conservatives have been returned for eighty seats occupied by Liberals in the last Parliament, and Liberals have replaced twenty-eight Conservatives.

The number of members returned from Ireland, up to this morning, is fifty-five. These are divided as follows: Thirty-one Home Rulers, sixteen Conservatives, and eight Liberals. It is announced that a reconciliation has been effected between Mr. Disraeli and the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Carnarvon, and that the Marquis and Earl have consented to assist Mr. Disraeli to form his Ministry.

LATEST RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 11—6 A. M.—So far 254 Conservatives and 180 Liberals have been returned to the House from England, 15 Conservatives and 36 Liberals from Scotland, and 21 Conservatives and 44 Liberals and Home Rulers from Ireland.

There was much rioting at Chesterfield and Barnsley yesterday, and many policemen were injured.

SNOW IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The weather in London and vicinity, to-day, is fair. Elsewhere in the country show prevails.

FRANCE.

THE NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES—DEATH OF MICHELET.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—On the eve of the departure of M. Bertholdi, the new French Minister to Washington, Mr. Washburne entertained him at a banquet, which was attended by many Americans and others. Mrs. Washburne also gave a reception in the evening.

Jules Michelet, the French author, is dead.

SPAIN.

AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS WITH THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The *Imparcial* says the Government has agreed to an exchange of prisoners with the Carlists.

AUSTRIA.

SUPPRESSION OF A JOURNAL IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Feb. 10.—The *Vaterland* (newspaper) of this city has been suppressed, and its office material confiscated.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES

SHARP NOTES SAID BY A FRENCH JOURNAL TO HAVE BEEN EXCHANGED.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The *Patrie* says sharply-worded notes have recently been exchanged between the Governments of Germany and the United States. The subject of the correspondence is not stated.

GERMANY.

HEAVY GALE IN THE BALTIC—INUNDATION OF KIEL.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—A heavy gale has prevailed in the Lower Baltic and caused the partial inundation of Kiel and Swinemunde, but the latest dispatches state that the storm has abated, and the waters are subsiding.

CUBA.

THE CINCO VILLAS CAMPAIGN—SUPPLIES FOR BAYAMO.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—Brig. Gen. Marin, with 700 men, has arrived at Manzanillo, from Bayamo, for the purpose of convoying a train of supplies to the latter place.

The *Voz* gives details of the plan for the invasion of the Cinco Villas district, which, it says, was well known in Manzanillo, traitors within the Spanish lines conspiring with the insurgents to secure its success. It was in pursuance of this plan that the rebel forces crossed the Canto, intending to unite with other parties in the Central Department.

PORTO RICO.

SINGULAR CIRCULAR ASCRIBED TO THE LATE CAPTAIN GENERAL DE RIVERA—THREATENED DISTURBANCES.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—A correspondent of the *Voz* writes from Porto Rico that, previous to his retirement from the Governorship, Captain General Primo de Rivera sent a circular letter to Mayors throughout the island, in which he declared that there was no Government in Spain; that the conduct of Gen. Pavia and Marshal Serrano at Madrid was infamous, and that he would not recognize the existing home Government; but he did not know whether the army in Porto Rico would support him in the stand he had taken.

The correspondent complains that the loyalists have failed to obtain possession of the archives. A quarrel occurred between Rivera and Eurile, the Segundo Cabo, and the latter refused to take command of the island.

On the 30th ult. several Mayors telegraphed to Rivera, expressing fear of disturbances in their cities, but the only breaches of peace which have so far been reported are the killing of a gendarme at Las Marias and an attempt made by an Alderman of Coamo to shoot a volunteer.

Captain General Rivera in reply sent dispatches to the Mayors holding them personally responsible for any disorder, and advising them that the army was ready to suppress a general movement against the public peace.

The Conservatives seek to make it appear that Rivera was a party to the disturbances, but private letters from responsible parties completely disprove their assertions.

The new Captain General Sanz has addressed flattering proclamations to the army and volunteers, in which he promises, among other things, that the censorship shall not be re-established. Nevertheless, the journals are prohibited from criticising the present Government or discussing the question of the integrity of territory.

The correspondent of the *Voz* adds that the Loyalists are full of confidence, and expect that Captain General Sanz will visit all traitors with severe punishment.

THE LATE JAMES W. GERARD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the death of James W. Gerard, of New-York, was appropriately noticed. Ex-Judge Amasa J. Parker made the announcement, and spoke in high terms of the deceased. John J. Townsend and Chief Justice Church also spoke, and the court adjourned.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 10.

SENATE.

EQUALIZATION OF CURRENCY.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, presented a petition of the citizens of Rhode Island, representing the national banks, protesting against any legislation to diminish the volume of currency assigned to that State, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, introduced a bill to relieve the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ARMY OFFICERS PRACTICING LAW.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate information called for in the resolution of March 1, 1873, as to whether any officer of the United States army, on duty in South Carolina, used efforts to procure legislation in that State to compensate him for services rendered by him in the line of duty, and whether such officer was admitted to the Bar in that State, and practiced his profession while holding a commission as an officer. The resolution was laid over.

TWENTY-CENT SILVER COINS.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada, introduced a bill authorizing the coinage of twenty-cent pieces in silver, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill proposes to make them a legal tender at their nominal value for amounts not exceeding five dollars in any one payment, and applies to the new coin all the existing laws relating to coinage, abasement, or counterfeiting of all other coins.

THE ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported, with amendments, Mr. Boutwell's bill in regard to estimates and appropriations. As reported, the bill requires that the annual book of estimates shall include full statements of all permanent appropriations, both specific and indefinite, remaining in force; that the annual estimates for all appropriations for public works shall be accompanied by a detailed estimate of the entire cost of the said works, and that a statement shall be furnished showing the total amount expended under each head of all appropriations during the preceding four years. It provides that estimates for contingent or miscellaneous expenses shall not include salaries of any kind; makes it unlawful for any Department of the Government to expend for the service of any one year any sum in excess of the appropriations for that year, or to involve the Government in any contract for future payment of money in excess of such appropriations, and requires the Secretary of the Treasury in June of each year to cover into the Treasury such portions of all balances of appropriations unexpended on the 31st of May previous as will not be needed to meet outstanding liabilities or fulfill contracts properly made within the current fiscal year.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN CANAL.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, introduced a bill granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, which directs the Controller of the Currency to issue to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company currency notes to the extent of $80,000 per mile for each section of ten miles of the canal that shall be constructed, provided that the company's first mortgage forty-year bonds to an equal amount shall have previously been deposited with him as security for the Government. The currency so issued is to be redeemed by the company's paying annually into the United States Treasury a sum not less than six per cent of the total amount issued.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, without amendment, the House bill requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a cordial invitation to foreign Governments to take part in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR RICE.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Finance Committee, reported, with amendments, the House bill relating to bonded warehouses for rice. As amended, the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish at any port of entry bonded warehouses to be used for the storage and cleansing of imported uncleansed rice and paddy intended for exportation to foreign countries.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The Chair announced as a member of the committee to investigate into the management of the Government of the District of Columbia, in the place of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, excused, Mr. Allison, of Iowa, so that the committee consists of Messrs. Boutwell, Thurman, and Allison.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The morning hour having expired the Senate resumed the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Merrimon, giving to the State courts the same power as Federal courts in executing the Bankrupt law, which was rejected.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to fill the blank in the section in relation to composition with creditors, so as to provide that an arrangement for settlement between creditors and debtors, in order to be valid, shall receive the signatures of two-thirds of the number of creditors representing one-half of the value of the debts. It was agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN moved to fill the blank as to the time when the provision of the thirty-ninth section, as amended by the committee, shall take effect, by inserting the 1st day of December, 1873, so that the section shall apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy commenced since that date. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment to the twenty-first section of the original act as follows: "But a creditor proving his debt or claim shall not be held to have waived his right of action or suit against the bankrupt, when a discharge has been refused, or the proceedings have been determined without a discharge." Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in the Senate as a Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments concurred in.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, modified his amendment previously offered to read as follows: "All notices of sales under this act by any assignee or officer of the court, shall be published in the newspaper or newspapers to be designated by the Judge, which, in his opinion, shall be best calculated to give general notice of the sale." Agreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas 43, nays 11, as follows, viz.:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Cooper, Crozier, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hagar, Hamlin, Johnston, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Pratt, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, West, and Wright—43.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogy, Conover, Cragin, Hitchcock, Logan, McCreery, Mitchell, Oglesby, Patterson, Stevenson, Wadleigh—11.

The bill now goes back to the House for the concurrence of that body.

THE THREE PER CENT. TEMPORARY LOAN AND THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Finance Committee to amend the act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for the increase of the National bank notes. This bill authorizes the Controller of the Currency to withdraw the national bank currency from States having an excess of circulation, and issue it to those States and Territories having less than their proportion provided. The whole amount of circulation so withdrawn and issued shall not exceed $25,000,000.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate, at 3:45 P. M., went into executive session, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, and after a short time the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADVERTISING MAIL LETTINGS.

Mr. STOWELL, of Virginia, from the Law Committee, made an adverse report on the bill to provide for the public advertisement of mail lettings in the newspaper published in the Congressional district where the routes are located having the largest circulation in the district. He said that it would increase the present annual cost of advertising from $120,000 to $320,000. It was laid on the table.

WRITING ON THE WRAPPERS OF NEWSPAPERS OR BOOKS.

Mr. STOWELL also reported a bill providing that on mail matter of the third class the name and address of the sender may be written, and also the number and kind of article inclosed, and there may also be written in any book or pamphlet sent through the mail a form of presentation without extra postage being charged.

In the discussion that ensued several instances were mentioned where documents sent by members of Congress through the mail post-paid were held for large extra postage, because the members had written their names or initials on the wrapper.

On motion of Mr. G. F. HOAR the bill was made to apply to matter heretofore sent, and was then passed.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose to a personal explanation, which he would not have done if his own personal rights only were involved, but as two important committees of the House and a high officer of the Government were concerned, he felt it proper to do so. It had been represented that the Judiciary Committee had taken certain action with a certain improper view. It had also been represented that the Committee on Ways and Means has been approached through him by the Secretary of the Treasury on questions affecting more or less the propriety of the Administrative action. He thought he could establish in a moment that there was not a particle of truth in these representations. He sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read a Washington dispatch to a New-York paper of Saturday last, to the effect that the Judiciary Committee of the House had agreed to report the bill of Representative Morey, of Louisiana, for the establishment of two United States Courts in Louisiana in lieu of Judge Durell's present court, and that Mr. Butler was anxious to push the Morey bill before any action should be had on the Durell impeachment articles. "Now," said Mr. Butler, "there is not in that paragraph one word of truth. In the first place, the Judiciary Committee has never considered the Morey bill. In the second place, I am instructed by Mr. Wilson, who, with Mr. Eldredge, took the testimony in the Durell case, that they have come to no determination whatever about that case. There has been no consideration of it by the committee, for the reason that the evidence is not yet printed. It has never been brought before the committee in any form, and therefore that must have been a concoction of some party who desires to bring the administration of the Government and the action of Congress into contempt, especially in imputing motives to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee that he is endeavoring to bring the Morey bill up in order to stave off the impeachment of Judge Durell. I never knew till this morning that the Morey bill was before the committee at all, except as I was informed by the newspapers."

He sent to the desk to have read an extract from another New-York paper, stating that Mr. Butler was hard at work to save his friends in Brooklyn whose heads were in danger in consequence of the Sanborn case; that he had been before the Committee on Ways and Means, and had made an argument in favor of rescinding the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information about the iniquitous contract under which Sanborn had been receiving fifty per cent. of the dues collected. "Now," said he, "I never was before the Committee on Ways and Means on that question at all. I never spoke to one member of that committee about it. I never spoke to a member of the House about it, except one gentleman who sits near me, (probably meaning Mr. Woodford, of New-York,) and who was somewhat interested about the matter, being from the neighborhood, and I spoke to him only in answer to a question. Yet that has been also published in still another New-York paper."

Here the clerk read another article, stating that the Committee on Ways and Means had had further conversation in reference to the Sanborn contract, and in spite of Gen. Butler's attempt to have them held back, the committee still insisted that they should be forthcoming. "I never," said Mr. Butler, "spoke to the Secretary of the Treasury on that subject until this morning, when I asked him if he had seen the paper. * * * * I have no words of characterization of these studied false reports in the great metropolitan journals. I am afraid that if I should designate them as I think they ought to be designated, I should exceed the bounds of parliamentary propriety, and then I should be accused of blackguardism in the House. I suppose it is parliamentary for me to use those words which our instructors of the press have told us is proper language to characterize a statement which was used by one whom they attempted to make President, and whom they canonized for his good qualities when he replied to a statement made by Lieut. Gov. Raymond in THE NEW-YORK TIMES: 'You lie, you villian, you lie.'" [Laughter.]

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill.

The fourth section of the bill requires that all claims for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army, including all such claims now pending and undetermined in any department of the Government, shall be presented before the 1st of November, 1874, to the Southern Claims Commissioners, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine them. All claims not presented before that day are to be barred. The transfer of the claims from the Quartermaster's Department is to be considered as a presentation of the claims. This section gave rise to a long discussion, and many amendments were offered to it. The most important amendments that were adopted were one offered by Mr. Young, of Georgia, extending the time from November, 1874, to November, 1875, and one offered by Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, for the appointment of two additional Commissioners.

An amendment offered by Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, was also adopted after a long struggle, transferring to the Commissioners all the evidence now on file with the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, moved as a substitute for the section to transfer all these claims to the Court of Claims for adjudication, which was rejected.

Mr. COBB, of Kansas, moved an additional section requiring the Secretary of War, when selecting railroad lines for the transportation of supplies, and when there are competing lines, to consider the money paid to those Pacific Railroads and their branches, from which the Government retains the amount charged for its business, as so much money saved to the Treasury. The object of the amendment was to have the Government business given to the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in preference to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. Mr. Cobb stated that the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company was now indebted to the Government $1,300,000 for interest; that the company's paper had gone to protest; that its first mortgage bonds would be foreclosed, and that the Government would be deprived of every dollar of its indebtedness, except what it might collect by way of transportation. This amendment, he declared, was not in the interest of any railroad, but in the interest of the Government.

Without disposing of the amendment the committee rose.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was adopted, relating to the First National Bank of Washington, instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to examine into the condition of the bank at the time of its failure and into its prior transactions and general management, with power to send for persons and papers.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

PENSIONERS' RIGHTS.

A question was decided yesterday by Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, which is of interest to pensioners. In a suit brought by one Nagle against a man named Stagg, a judgment was obtained against the latter, and in supplementary proceedings a Receiver of defendant's property was appointed on the 8th of August, 1873. On Nov. 1 succeeding a quarterly pension amounting to $87 50 became due to Stagg as an ex-policeman; and instead of receiving it personally, the amount was paid over to the Receiver by the Police Commissioners. Upon this state of facts a motion was made on behalf of the defendant to compel the Receiver to pay over the money to him, instead of having it applied on the plaintiff's execution. In granting the motion, the Judge says: "The Receiver was not entitled to receive this sum. A pension is an allowance without consideration, and the payments of it are not made pursuant to any contract or obligation, but each payment is voluntary, and may be withheld by the Government that grants it, pursuant to the conditions attached to the grant. The debtor had no property in any payments to be made on account of the pension before actual payment. Any sum already paid on account of the pension to the debtor, or accrued prior to the appointment of the Receiver, may be seized by the latter when such sum has been actually paid to the debtor, but not before." Motion granted so far as to require the plaintiffs' attorney and the Receiver to repay the money in their hands.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES—IMPORTANT TO THE GRAIN TRADE—RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association met yesterday afternoon at No. 110 Pearl street, Mr. Benjamin P. Baker presiding.

The Executive Committee reported through Mr. S. M. Parker the following for the special committees for the ensuing year:

Executive Committee—John F. Henry, B. P. Baker, Geo. C. Collins, L. S. Fairchild, S. M. Parker.

Terminal Facilities—Charles E. Hill, L. Fairfield, Chas. Pratt, E. R. Durkee, John M. Hughes, George A. Merwin, James M. Lea.

Finance—E. R. Durkee, H. B. Claflin, Franklin Edson, George L. Trask, B. G. Arnold, Franklin Woodruff, Mayer Lehman, H. K. Thurber, R. P. Bruff.

Railroad Transportation—F. B. Thurber, John F. Henry, B. P. Baker, E. J. Martin, James H. Drake.

Legislation—Simon Sterne, B. B. Sherman, F. B. Thurber, Franklin Edson, John W. Macauly.

Claims and Grievances—Wm. Duryea, John H. Kemp, George Brown, W. H. Wiley, James Pyle, Benjamin Lichtenstein, John Dwight, J. S. Barron.

Canal Transportation—Franklin Edson, John M. Hughes, F. D. Moulton, James H. Drake, David Bingham.

Ocean Transportation—David Bingham, Edward Hincken, John D. Win, Charles Bellows, John W. Stilt, Amerton Yale.

Statistics—E. F. Browning, John C. F. Wyman, A. H. Pile, James S. Barron.

The report was adopted.

IMPORTANT TO THE GRAIN TRADE.

Mr. Charles E. Hill, Chairman of the Committee on Terminal Facilities, reported progress. He had received a communication from Mr. S. O. Townsend, of Westchester County, touching terminal facilities and railroads in Westchester County. He said he had received a very important letter from a grain merchant, which he would read for the information of the association. It will be found interesting to the trade and to the public generally. The names given are fictitious, but the facts are correct. The letter is as follows:

On the 2d December Mr. Bangs ships to me from Milwaukee twenty cars of wheat, all reported on one bill of lading. On Dec. 29, two cars of the shipment arrive by the Hudson River Railroad, and one part in the main hatch of the lighter Starlight. The lighter has two cars of corn aboard for Smith & Co., one car of oats for Jones & Co., and four cars of wheat for Brown & Co. Bulkheads have been hurriedly constructed in the boat to keep the grain separate, and either the bow hatch or the stern hatch must be discharged before my two cars can come out. The Hudson River Railway lighterman reports the two cars of wheat, and asks for orders to tow and discharge or pay $6 per day for each twenty-four hours' detention of the boat after the first thirty-six hours. I offer the two cars of wheat for sale, and to avoid demurrage must sell promptly. The fact that there are but two cars of my wheat causes buyers to pass me, for they know the uncertainty of delivery and risk of demurrage they incur. I see my neighbors selling twenty car lots of the same wheat at $1 60, but I must take $1 57, because mine is only a two-car lot. To avoid the possibility of demurrage, I sell at $1 57, and the buyer orders me to send the lighter Starlight to the steam-ship Spain. I give the order to the lighterman, but he tells me that the two cars of corn for Smith & Co. in the bow hatch must come out first or the bulk-heads will break and line the grain in the Starlight. So the Starlight goes up the East River to deliver the corn, and when that has come out the four cars of wheat for Brown & Co. in the stern hatch are found to be tipping the Starlight on her stern end, and that corn must come out next. So the lighter goes to Atlantic Dock to discharge Brown & Co.'s four cars of wheat. Four days have now been consumed, and Friday has come. The buyer of my wheat notifies me that the Spain will sail on Saturday morning, and if the Starlight is not alongside the steamer promptly he must reject the purchase. I rush to the lighterman and plead for dispatch, but the lighter does not finish Brown & Co.'s wheat until late on Friday evening, and then she tows to the steamer Spain to find my wheat rejected. I send for another sample on Saturday morning, and must sell it again. The market has declined two cents, and I take $1 55 for it, but the buyer must have till Monday to get it out. Finally my two cars are discharged, and the lighterman sends me a bill of additional charges: Towage, $6; demurrages Sunday and Monday, $12; total, $18, which, on 790 bushels, is 2½ cents per bushel. The wheat has been floating about New-York Harbor seven days, and I must charge Bangs, of Milwaukee, seven days of additional interest. Thus two cars of the twenty-car shipment are finally disposed of, and it will be good fortune if the remaining eighteen cars do not share a like fate by coming to me in two, three, four, and five car lots. I wrote Bangs, of Milwaukee, when I sold the wheat on the Starlight at $1 57, and now must express deep regret that the wheat was rejected and resold at $1 55, with 2½ cents per bushel additional charges and seven days' interest. Disgusted, Bangs writes that New-York is a den of thieves, when I send him a statement of the long list of charges on the twenty cars, and express regret that the out-turn of the wheat is ninety bushels less than Bangs shipped from Milwaukee. There is no recourse for Bangs. I have dealt honestly by him; but he stops shipments to New-York, and sends his wheat to Philadelphia or Baltimore, where a warehouse will take it direct from the cars, and avoid shortage and all of those additional charges. The writer of this article is both a buyer and seller in this market, and he has only to refer to the daily market reports to note the quotation of car lots at two and three cents under the price of boat-loads of the same kind of wheat; time and again the writer has bought car lots at three and five cents under the price of boat-loads of the same kind of grain, and at times so great has the difference between a few car lots and boat-loads of the same grade of wheat that the writer has made money buying the car lots, sending them to a Brooklyn storehouse, and accumulating a boat-load for resale. The proposed grading of these car lots as they arrive may prove a partial relief from the present abominable system, but there must be confusion and extra towages and demurrages attending that. A system of capacious warehouses at the termini of our railway lines is the only complete relief, and it is a marvel that New-York, with her business prestige, has so long tolerated a system attended with such annoyance and expense; and who can wonder at the diversion of the rail grain trade? GRAIN MERCHANT.

Mr. Hall read another communication on the same subject, giving details of a delay which took place on board the tug-boat P. W. Rector, loaded at the Erie Railroad, on the 30th January.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

Mr. Thurber moved that the Committee on Terminal Facilities be authorized to communicate with the different railroad companies, with a view of providing elevators for the handling of grain at the terminus of the road. The Chairman said it was a most important subject, and he hoped the committee would take such action and report progress at the next meeting of the Directors. The motion was adopted. The Committee on Claims and Grievances reported that they had adjusted one claim since the last meeting of the board.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Thurber, Chairman of the Committee on Railroad Transportation, submitted the following queries:

First—Has not the application of steam to the purpose of transportation revolutionized commerce, and are we not making a mistake in delegating the entire business of providing the improved public highways, known as railroads, to individuals, instead of having a portion of them constructed and owned by the people in the same manner as ordinary highways are constructed and owned?

Second—If the preceding query be answered in the negative, is there not a radical wrong in allowing the people's highway to be constructed by individuals, without sufficient protection for the rights of the people? and do not railways which are granted certain privileges, among which is the right to take property against the wish of the owner because it is for public use and benefit, also owe some duties to the public?

Third—Is it proper that the cost of these highways should, by means of "construction rings" and other swindles, be made so great that the entire public have to be charged excessive rates in order that dividends may be paid upon nominal cost?

Fourth—Is there any justice in charging rates high enough to buy and pay for additional rolling stock, new depots, tracks, &c., and then issue stock representing such additions, on the plea of "enhanced value of property owned by the company?" Is not the "capitalizing of surplus earnings" like extorting money from a person and then forcing him to pay interest upon the sums taken from him? And should not surplus earnings be applied toward improving their handling, moving, and terminal facilities for public security and convenience, and the charges of transportation be reduced when such facilities are in a perfect condition?

Fifth—When we find that upon a single railway within the limits of this State that this practice has prevailed until over $60,000,000 of its obligations have been thus manufactured, and that our commerce is being taxed more than $5,000,000 per year to pay dividends upon these fictitious values, is it not time to carefully consider the subject?

Sixth—Is it not startling to read in the report of the Legislative Committee upon the management of the Erie Railway that in one year more than $1,000,000 were disbursed to influence elections, of legislation, and that a legislative committee should state "that it is not reasonable to suppose that the Erie Railway has been alone in the corrupt use of money for the purposes named, but the sudden revolution in the direction of this company has laid bare a chapter in the secret history of railroad management such as has not been permitted before. It exposes the reckless and prodigal use of money, wrung from the people to purchase the election of the people's representatives, and to bribe them when in office. According to Mr. Gould, his operations extended into four different States. It was his custom to contribute money to influence both nominations and elections." Must it not be an aggressive policy upon the rights of the people which requires such expenditure for its maintenance?

Seventh—Have not transportation companies by consolidation and combination, and by the development of the country consequent upon the application of steam to the purpose of transportation, obtained a power never contemplated by their founders; and do not the material interests of the whole people require a fair and just regulation of this great power?

In connection with this subject Mr. Fairfield, President of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Cheap Transportation Association of New-York, already comprising representatives from our great commercial and industrial interests, and rapidly increasing its membership and influence, needs to have its objects explicitly and unmistakably set forth to more generally enlist the interest and co-operation of the public; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the purpose of this association to unite all merchants, manufacturers, capitalists, owners of real estate, the press, and consumers generally, for the promotion and protection of the commerce of New-York as well as that of the country at large.

Resolved, That it is the purpose of this association to direct this combined influence to the attainment of cheap transportation, which the exigencies of the country now imperatively demand.

Resolved, That we will co-operate with the National Cheap Transportation Association in all constitutional measures for the attainment of this end.

Resolved, That this association in its efforts and aims does not by any means endanger or threaten capital, property invested in our various means of transportation, but it does seek while it endeavors to give confidence to investors at home and abroad, and security to capital legitimately invested, to correct and eliminate the abuses and frauds which have become so common in the construction and management of our railways, and which have hitherto deterred capital and created the most injurious monopolies.

Resolved, That it is the purpose of this association to improve our terminal facilities for the exchange, transfer, and storage of merchandise, and to relieve the commerce of the port of New-York, both foreign and domestic, from all hinderances and unjust discriminations.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Thurber, on behalf of the Committee on Legislation, reported that the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Sterne, had been detained at Albany, otherwise a formal report would have been presented. He stated, however, that the committee had in preparation an act providing for a Board of Railroad Commissioners, the same as is possessed by the State of Massachusetts.

THE PURVEYOR'S BOARD OF TRADE.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Purveyor's Association and Board of Trade, No. 61 Park place, transmitting the following copy of a resolution adopted by that association:

Resolved, That in response to the request of the President and Secretary of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association, it is recommended to the members of this board that they should join that association, and that this board desires especially to recognize the importance of the objects which that association has in view, and that the success already acquired is evidence enough that that association should be sustained in their efforts by the united influence of all New-York merchants.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

The Chairman next introduced Gen. William A. Pile, United States Minister to the Republic of Venezuela, who would address them on "The Commercial Relations with South America and the West India Islands." He gave a glowing description of the capacity of Venezuela for the production of coffee and the chocolate bean, which, he said, is the best in the world. She produces and exports large quantities of tanning substances, indigo, deer skins, goat skins and cow hides. Her capabilities are only limited by the capital employed and the hands to labor. She consumes flour, agricultural implements, provisions of all kinds, and canned fruits. He alluded briefly to the sugar trade of the West Indies, and their consumption of lumber, coal, provisions, and agricultural implements. The imports of the West Indies and Venezuela are chiefly obtained from Europe, because of the facilities to get all articles from England and France, when required. If they send to New-York for goods, except the order is large enough to justify the merchant to charter a vessel, they must wait for two or three months before they receive the articles ordered. Even the trade that is transacted with the West Indies by New-York merchants is carried on in foreign bottoms. For want of proper facilities for transportation they had lost the trade of that country.

Mr. White, Vice President of the National Association of Millers, at Cleveland, next addressed the meeting in reference to the transportation of grain and flour. He believed that in a short time—within ten years—they can have wheat delivered at Chicago at fifty cents a bushel.

Mr. Thurber believed that they would soon have in New-York proper facilities for transportation, and that the Western millers will have no cause to complain. He believed that within five years they would have a double-track road for freight from New-York to the producing sections of the West.

A vote of thanks was tendered both to Gen. Pile and Mr. White, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY PRISON COMMISSION.

The City Prison Commission—consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen—met yesterday in the City Hall. The following report of the architect appointed to examine the condition of the Tombs was presented:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1874.

Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Chairman of New City Prison Commission:

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, we have made an examination of the present City Prison building, for the purpose of forming an opinion in regard to the changes or extensions that could be judiciously undertaken on the present site. The lot occupied by the prison and two court-rooms is 200 feet by 203.6 feet, and the space occupied by the existing building is shown on the accompanying plan.

The prison building known as the Tombs is a stone structure, with four stories of cells arranged on each side of a central well. The construction is peculiar in one particular, the cell walls facing the well not being built one over the other, but setting back, story after story, so that while the lower cells are 5½ by 9 feet, those on the upper tier are only 3½ by 7 feet. As this latter dimension is too small to repeat in new work, it is evident that additional accommodation could not be obtained by simply adding several stories to the top of the present building. We also found that if the present cell dimensions in the upper story were satisfactory, the walls were cracked in several places, and all the evidence we were able to procure indicated that it would be unwise to attempt to obtain increased prison accommodation by adding to that building. We, therefore, assume this to be out of the question, and proceed to consider how new buildings could best be adjusted to the exigencies of the position. Two new buildings might be erected without destroying much of the present permanent structure. Each of these might contain ten stories of ten cells each, making 200 cells in all.

To obtain this accommodation the outer wall of the building would have to coincide with the line of the outer wall of the lot, which is undesirable. Another plan gives a block of building entirely clear of the outer walls, sufficiently large to provide 300 cells, if carried ten stories high. This would involve the destruction of one court-room and its readjustment in the south portion of the building, facing Centre street. It would then occupy a position corresponding with the present Police Court, to which there seems to be no objection.

To make either of the improvements above suggested it would be necessary to sweep away sixteen cells for boys, twenty-two cells for women, and the present day-room in the court-yard for what are known as ten days' prisoners, and in the latter case all accommodation for them.

The main objection to the construction of new buildings on the sites suggested are: Firstly, that the space between the new structures and the buildings to be retained could not (as will be seen from the plan) be greater than seventeen feet, which is an insufficient dimension for light and ventilation in the lower stories; and secondly, the foundation is of a character that would require a great expenditure of money merely to prepare it for the erection of a lofty and necessarily heavy building. The present prison buildings are constructed on piles that extend down (we are credibly informed) to a depth of fifty or sixty feet. It would be desirable and feasible to ascertain the extent to which the present buildings have settled, and the irregularity of the settlement in different parts; but this can only be determined by a more careful survey than we have felt called on to make at this time, because it seems sufficiently evident without minute investigation that it would be injudicious to enter on the delicate and expensive work of excavating and piling for a large new building close to an old one, on a poor foundation, unless some very decided advantages were to be obtained. So far as economy of construction in the buildings themselves is concerned, it is clear that all the money sunk in the special preparation of a bad foundation would be so much added to the cost of the same buildings erected on elevated gravelly soil, such as is to be found on the site indicated in the report of the Prison Commission already issued. It seems evident to us, therefore, without going into such questions as the best theory of prison management, or even the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of the site or neighborhood, that it would be uneconomical and inexpedient to attempt the erection of heavy blocks of buildings in such immediate propinquity to the old buildings as would be necessary in this instance. The same argument would apply if the proposition were made to erect a new prison on the present depot site, and afterward to erect a new Court-house building, connected with it by bridges across the street on the site of the prison buildings. The area of ground occupied would differ little from that included in the proposed new site, but the comparative cost of the foundations of the two buildings would differ so greatly that the building on the marshy site would cost a great deal more to erect than the other.

The plan for the drainage of the cells in the present building is utterly defective, and it should be remodeled at once, with a sufficient number of drain-pipes.

The south wing of the building, facing Centre street, is now of but little comparative use, the interior plan being inconveniently arranged. It is suggested that this building be remodeled for temporary service, it being clear that additional prison accommodation is urgently needed. By such modification about fourteen cells on each tier might be arranged to take the place of the existing dormitories and rooms above.

To determine the cost of the needed improvements in the sewerage system and of remodeling the building, more plans and specifications would be required than have as yet been prepared.

It is to be borne in mind, in considering the applicability of the present site for further building operations, that Worth street within one block of the Tombs has been raised up about eight feet, and that the ground in the vicinity of the Tombs site will also, in all probability, be raised to the same height at some time, so that in making calculations for new permanent buildings, it would be necessary to add the cost of this extra elevation to the cost of the foundation. Respectfully,

C. VAUX, Architect.
R. G. HATFIELD, Architect.

When the report was read the Controller spoke of the inadvisability of erecting a new prison on the site of the Tombs. He believed that if the bill authorizing a new City Prison Commission should be repealed, the report would be a valuable contribution to the question in future.

Mayor Havemeyer said he did not see the necessity of adding additional stories to the Tombs. He remembered that when the Tombs was about to be erected there was a general objection to the site. The Collect was originally there, and he heard that some people were drowned in the neighborhood. If he mistook not, the building was called the Tombs because people thought that if a person got in there he could not get out.

President Vance here mildly intimated to the Mayor that the name "Tombs" was given to the building because of its (Egyptian) architecture. Mr. Vance subsequently spoke of the necessity of erecting a new City prison, because the present one is overcrowded, poor persons of all ages being confined together without any regard to the nature of their crimes. He believed such a disposition of prisoners had a most demoralizing effect. As a matter of economy it would be well to build a new prison, and courts adjoining. The present brown-stone building in the City Hall Park could be assigned to the Sheriff and Corporation Counsel, and the District Attorney, who complained of lack of room to transact his increasing business, could be accommodated in the proposed new building. Then, again, the Register, whose building—the Hall of Records—is a tinder-box, could be assigned fire-proof quarters in the new Court-house. If the Register's Office—where are records involving titles to $2,000,000,000 worth of real estate—were consumed, the loss would be irreparable. Mr. Vance closed by moving that the proceedings of the commission, together with the report, be printed, and that the plans for the new City Prison be photographed, so that the public might see what the board have done. The motion was adopted, and the commission adjourned.

PISCICULTURE IN AMERICA.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN FISH-CULTURISTS' ASSOCIATION.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS SUBMITTED FROM SEVERAL COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The third annual meeting of the American Fish-Culturists' Association was held, yesterday, at the office of Mr. George Shepard Page, No. 10 Warren street. There was a large attendance of members of the association, and of other gentlemen interested in the proceedings. Hon. R. B. Roosevelt presided. The following gentlemen were present: Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington; Rev. Livingston Stone, United States Deputy Fishery Commissioner, New-Hampshire; M. C. Edmunds, Fishery Commissioner, Vermont; George Shepard Page, New-Jersey; Alexander Kent, Maryland; Alexander Worrall, Philadelphia, Penn.; James Worrall, Harrisburg, Penn.; B. B. Redding, Commissioner for California; A. S. Collins, Caledonia, N. Y.; J. R. Shotwell, Commissioner of Fisheries, New-Jersey; B. B. Porter, Oakland, N. J.; James H. Batty, New-York; W. T. Whitcher, Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada; Samuel Wilmot, Fishery Officer, Newcastle, Ontario; Frederick Mather, Honey Falls, N. Y.; E. Ward, Brooklyn, Long Island; H. H. Thomas, New-York; Grosvenor P. Lowrey, New-York City; John T. Van Wyck, New-York City; Seth Green, Rochester, N. Y.; H. J. Reeder, Commissioner of Pennsylvania; J. H. Slack, Commissioner of New-Jersey and Deputy Commissioner of the United States; R. B. Roosevelt Commissioner of New-York; Andrew S. Hubler, Danbury, Conn.; J. F. Mason, Lewistown, Penn.; David H. Clarke, Brooklyn, Long Island; Wm. Mills, New-York City; —— Nicholas, New-York City; Wm. P. Holby, Westchester County; B. L. Hewit, Fishery Commissioner, Pennsylvania; James Duffy, Fishery Commissioner, Pennsylvania; Philip Midlinger, New-York City; Jacob Pentz, New-Brunswick, N. J.; W. F. Parker, Meriden, Conn.; M. Goldsmith, Commissioner for Vermont; James W. Milner, Deputy United States Commissioner, Washington; E. M. Stilwell, Commissioner for Maine; Bernard A. Hooper, Philadelphia; Franklin C. Jones, Philadelphia; Henry Fogg, Philadelphia; Robert E. Pike, Commissioner, Middletown, Conn.; Wm. M. Hudson, Commissioner, Hartford, Conn.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by giving a brief review of the action which had been taken by the Fishery Commissioners of the State of New-York in the matter of fish culture in the State, more especially with regard to shad-hatching on the Hudson, the shad fisheries in that river being almost annihilated when the Commissioners commenced their operations by the sanction of the Legislature. The first year they placed from six to seven millions of shad in the river, and since then they had increased the number from ten to twelve millions. They had commenced the cultivation of white-fish, and salmon they had also cultivated largely, and these they had distributed throughout the State. In many cases they had stocked the lakes, which were entirely bare, until the fish had become abundant. They had also taken up the distribution of the bass class of fish, until they had quite popularized it in the State of New-York.

Mr. Collins, the Secretary of the association, having read the record of the last meeting, it was duly confirmed.

Mr. Collins then read a paper which had been prepared by Mr. Charles G. Atkins, giving an account of the collection of salmon ova and salmon hatching at Bucksport, Me. Mr. Atkins described the method as completely artificial. The parent fish, he said, were purchased from fishermen, who captured them in the weirs in June and July, and were then placed in a large pond to await the period of reproduction. There they were allowed to remain until October or November, when the instinct of spawning seized them. The female fish were then deprived of their eggs and sent back to the river. The eggs were fertilized by mixing the milt with them in a pan without water, and were subsequently developed in wire-cloth trays in wooden troughs, and, being packed up in moss, were sent away in February and March to be hatched elsewhere. The eggs distributed in 1873, numbering 1,241,800 were sent to every State in New-England, and also to New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The number of eggs distributed during the present season were supposed to exceed 2,200,000, and it was thought that the number of young fish obtained would be double that of last year.

Mr. Atkins' communication was not followed by any discussion.

Mr. W. F. Whitcher, of Ottawa, Canada, Commissioner of Fisheries in the Dominion, was, on the motion of the Chairman, unanimously elected an honorary member of the association.

Hon. Spencer F. Baird, in reply to an invitation to address the meeting, said he was not prepared with any speech, but undertook to read a portion of an article which he had prepared for publication, and which would appear in full in a few weeks. The extract read by Mr. Baird is also in effect a summary of a report which will shortly be made to the Legislature, on the fisheries of America. Among other matters, Mr. Baird said: The number of States having Fish Commissioners for the improvement and regulation of the fisheries within their borders has been increased during the year by the addition of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, so that at the present time all the New-England and Middle States, except Delaware, and all the States bordering on the great lakes, with the exception of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, are provided with these important State officers. Movements are in progress, however, which, it is probable, will result during 1874 in the appointment of Commissioners in Minnesota, Illinois, Maryland, North Carolina, and possibly Iowa. Numerous statistical publications in reference to the fisheries of the Old World and the New have made their appearance, although mostly relating to 1872, but it is to be regretted that no provision is made by the United States Government for the collection and publication of accurate and exhaustive details of this branch of industry, so ably worked up by France, Norway, and other nations. The cod fisheries of both the Atlantic and Pacific have been abundantly worked. The discovery of cod in immense numbers is a fact of recent appreciation, and it is satisfactory to know that should the supply from the Atlantic be at all seriously impaired, the deficiency can be made up from the Pacific. According to a San Francisco journal, 523,000 codfish were taken by seven vessels off the coast of Alaska in the Summer of 1873. The trade in frozen herring on the coast of Maine and in the Bay of Fundy, continues to be of great importance. This comparatively new interest has been increasing gradually for many years, and now employs a large force during the Winter season. The fish are taken in gill-nets, and immediately frozen, and then shipped to the western markets of Portland, Boston, New-York, &c. The Bay of Fundy is particularly favorable for this trade, and the recent establishment of a signal station at Eastport has been of great moment, by enabling those engaged in the business to anticipate the occurrence of a period of hot or cold weather in time to take measures to protect themselves from loss. Another application of the signal telegraph is made by the dealers in fish both on the lakes and the sea-board, who regulate their orders and shipments of fresh fish by the knowledge thus obtained of impending atmospheric conditions. The American salmon trade continues to increase, and the number of establishments engaged in canning and preparing them for market on the Columbia River and in Puget Sound becomes larger every year. In view of the great increase of the halibut fisheries off the coast of the United States, the hardy fishermen of Cape Ann, who more especially carry on this branch of industry, are obliged to resort to distant seas, and even Greenland is not too far for their efforts. A rapidly-increasing trade is that connected with the menhaden, mossbunker, or porgy, a large species of the herring family, valuable for its oil and scrap. Another increasing fishery in the United States is that relating to sturgeon, which, though abundant, has been but little utilized. The demand for fish-sounds continues very great. The seal fishery during 1873 has also been very productive, the number taken at the Fur Sea Islands in the Behring Sea being up to the maximum—nearly 100,000. The rapid decrease of lobsters on the coast of the United States, and the extent of the interest connected with canning them as articles of food, have induced a special effort to bring back the supply. An ordinance has ben issued by the Canadian authorities prohibiting under severe penalties the capture of any lobsters weighing less than a pound and a half; and Massachusetts will probably enact a law prescribing a limit of size—namely, a limit of eleven inches in length. In Maine the legislation anticipated is that of a close time of two or three months in the Summer, when none shall be taken, but imposing no restriction at other seasons as to size or weight. The oyster fisheries, as far as the canning interest is concerned, suffered a severe shock during the financial panic, from which it has not yet recovered, although the proportion consumed is as great as usual. Vessels now carry entire cargoes from Maryland and Virginia to England, where they are becoming an established article of trade. It will be of interest to announce that the United States Fish Commission is experimenting on a method of freeing beds of planted oysters from the ravages of the star fish. Much valuable information has been obtained in reference to the fishery statistics and the conditions affecting the fisheries generally by the labors of the United States Fishery Commission. The various methods of increasing artificially the supply of fish and other marine animals, technically known as pisciculture, have been prosecuted with increasing vigor during the year 1873, the earlier experiences warranting the adoption of more enlarged plans for securing the desired result. The measures adopted have had more special relation to the multiplication of shad, salmon, and white fish, and in these operations the United States Commission was fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. Seth Green, Dr. J. H. Slack, Mr. Livingston Stone, and other fish culturists. Its operations have been conducted on a much larger scale than by any nation heretofore, and with very gratifying success. A very important advance in the artificial propagation of fish was made by Mr. Seth Green and party while in the service of the United States Commission in the discovery that striped bass may be bred as easily and in much the same manner as the shad, and special effort will probably be made during the coming year toward increasing the supply of this most valuable fish.

Mr. J. W. Milner read a communication which had been prepared by Mr. Pike, of Washington, on the "gourami," a fish peculiar to warm or Southern waters, and of special peculiarities.

Rev. Livingston Stone, of Charlestown, N. H., read a paper describing his expedition to the United States salmon-breeding camp on the McCloud River, California, where he obtained 1,500,000 eggs, some of which were forwarded to Utah and the rest to the East. About half of these were successfully hatched, and the fish were placed in the streams in the Northern, Middle, and Western States. The most important waters supplied were several streams in Maine and Massachusetts, the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, and Potomac Rivers, Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, Michigan, and the Ohio River. The paper also gave an account of Mr. Stone's unsuccessful attempt to take shad and other fish from the East to the rivers of California, the project having failed in consequence of a railway accident near Utah, by which a portion of the train went through the trestle-work of a bridge, all the fish escaping into the water of the river.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stone's paper, Messrs. Porter, Green, and Kent were appointed a Committee of Nominations.

Mr. Goldsmith, of Rutland, Vt., Chairman of the department in the forthcoming Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, having reference to matters of fish culture, conveyed to the association an invitation asking their co-operation. The invitation was at once acceded to. On the report of the Committee on Nominations, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the association for the year: President, Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, New-York; Vice President, George Shepard Page; Secretary, A. S. Collins; Treasurer, B. F. Bowles, Massachusetts; Executive Committee, Howard J. Reede, Pennsylvania; M. C. Edwards, Vermont; Alexander Kent, Maryland.

Mr. Seth Green then submitted his views and experiences on the breeding of shad, white fish, black bass, &c.

Mr. Wilmot spoke at some length as to his experiences in reference to spawning and the migration of salmon. He found, he said, by marking salmon which came into his reception-house, they returned there afterward. He had an idea that the salmon of Lake Ontario were natives of it altogether, and he believed, although he was not prepared with any sufficient proof, that the salt-water salmon could be acclimatized to the great lakes. He was impressive as to the necessity of preserving fish while they were in a spawning condition.

Mr. Alexander Kent, of Baltimore, Md., gave an account of the transportation of fish, and stated as his experience that the agitation of the water when fish were being conveyed over a rough road, or even on a railway, kept it so aerated as to preserve the fish in a healthy condition.

Mr. Whitcher, in the course of a general conversation, stated that sportsmen are the best protectors of salmon in the Dominion, and he added that the very best protectors of the fish were Americans.

It being the general opinion of the meeting that there was sufficient interesting matter for discussion to occupy a portion of another day, an adjournment was decided on until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE MASKED BURGLARS.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THEIR RENDEZVOUS ON TRIAL—SCENES IN COURT.

George A. Millard, proprietor of the liquor-saloon corner of Canal and Washington streets, in which, as alleged, the gang of masked burglars recently arrested made their head-quarters, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods. It will be remembered that on the 5th of January the Police had been informed that a gang of suspicious characters resorted to this saloon, and being on the alert for the perpetrators of the numerous burglaries by masked desperadoes which had been committed in the vicinity of the City, surrounded the place after several notorious burglars had been seen to enter. Detectives Field and Elder, accompanied by a number of Police officers, entered the store and arrested Kelly, Griffin, Conroy, and several other well-known members of a gang of burglars, whose names have already been published in THE TIMES. The officers also discovered a varied collection of burglars' tools, consisting of several powerful "jimmies," lock-picks, handcuffs, and dark lanterns, together with a quantity of powder, crush hats, black muslin masks, loaded pistols, and a roll of postage stamps. A leather bag, of splendid finish, containing an elaborate dressing-case and other fittings, was also found in the store, and claimed by Millard, who was present, as his property. After the raid, several of the victims of the operations of the masked burglars were invited to inspect the property found, and the bag was identified by William R. Seutter, of Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, as his property.

Detectives Field and Elder detailed the circumstances of the raid on Millard's saloon, and the arrest of the burglars. The finding of the leather bag, which constitutes the principal evidence for the prosecution in support of the charge of receiving stolen goods, was also proved. A portfolio belonging to the bag was found in a closet, and also claimed by the prisoner. The property and burglars' tools were also identified, and their positions, when found, described on a diagram.

Mr. Seutter testified that his house, at Staten Island, had been broken into and rifled on the 30th of December. Identified the bag found in Millard's store as his property, and valued it at $250.

The case for the prosecution having closed, John D. Townsend, counsel for the prisoner, called Richard Crouk, who occasionally tended bar for Millard. Crouk testified that a book resembling that identified by Mr. Seutter as the portfolio belonging to the bag had been left with him by four men in the absence of Millard, and placed in a closet. It was also shown that parcels had frequently been left in the store.

John Walsh, David F. Paige, Patrolman Walsh, William A. Griffin, Charles M. Bloomfield, John Malcom, Noah Sexton, Henry Warner, and John Gerry, all testified that the store kept by Millard was one of the best conducted in the neighborhood.

Here the defense rested, and Assistant District Attorney Rollins in rebuttal called Detective King, who testified that Millard's saloon was the resort of a gang of well-known thieves and burglars. In April, 1873, witness had arrested William Brown and Joseph McCarty in the store, on a charge of stealing silks, for which offense they had been sent to State Prison. The prisoner formerly kept a saloon at the corner of Hester street and the Bowery, which was the resort of thieves and robbers, in whose company witness had frequently seen the prisoner. After his arrest Millard had stated to witness that he had seen Mr. Seutter's portfolio in the hands of "Chelsea George." Detective Elder also gave a bad character of the place.

Mr. Townsend then placed the prisoner on the stand, who testified that he had served five years in State Prison for larceny from the person, but was innocent of the charge, and had, since his discharge from prison, tried to lead a good life.

Millard was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, and admitted that he had also pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny from the person, on which judgment was suspended, and been arrested once with "Johnny the Greek," but discharged. The cross-examination showed that the prisoner's record was bad, and from entries in a book found on his person it was shown that he had money transactions with "Dan," "Larry," "Mike," "Captain," "Chelsea," and others of the gang, and that he had acted as treasurer of a fund raised to defend one of them who had got into trouble. The prisoner denied that he had made the admissions testified to by the detectives. The evidence on both sides having closed, the further hearing of the case was postponed until to-day.

ANOTHER OF THE GANG ARRESTED.

John Campbell was arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of highway robbery and burglary. It will be remembered, as published fully in THE TIMES of the 10th of January, that the jewelry store of Adolph Hauck, on Ninth avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, was entered by a gang of masked burglars, who bound and gagged Mr. Hauck, and then robbed the store of some $4,000 worth of jewelry. The affair occurred at 8 o'clock in the evening, and, strange to say, all the ruffians got clear away. A man named John Galvin was arrested some time afterward, and is now awaiting trial as being one of the gang. He was formerly a keeper in the Tombs Prison. On Monday night Officers Clinchy and Murphy, who have been looking for the remainder of the gang, arrested Campbell on suspicion of being one of the party. He was confronted by Mr. Hauck, who fully identified him as being the foremost of the gang, and the man who felled him with some weapon preparatory to the gagging and binding. Campbell denies the charge, and was remanded without bail for further examination. Mr. Hauck is positive of his identity.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 113, amounting to $46,787 68; pay-rolls, number of warrants 49, amounting to $5,859 61. Total number of warrants 162, amounting to $52,647 29. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $63,322 17; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $28,489 88; collection of assessments and interest, $3,035 95; market rents and fees, $7,647 50; water rents, $794 46; licenses, Mayor's Office, $33; fees and fines District Courts, $74. Total, $103,396 90.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

REPORTS SUBMITTED.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS, STREET RAILROADS, THE DUMPING NUISANCE.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Wm. H. B. Post, Sanitary Inspector, presented a report in reference to the premises No. 2?? East Fifty-ninth street, occupied as the Station-house for the Nineteenth Precinct Police, in which he says that the front and rear buildings are very much overcrowded and wretchedly ventilated. One hundred and ten men sleep in these buildings, there being healthful accommodations for not more than fifty or sixty at the furthest. The cells, which are all situated in the rear building, and the lodging rooms, are small, damp, and dark, and inadequate to the healthful accommodation of the occupants. There is no cellar underneath the rear building, and the sleeping rooms therein are damp by reason of the want thereof. The Inspectors recommended that the buildings be vacated as a Police station. The communication was referred to the Controller and the Board of Police.

Reports in relation to the unhealthy condition of Grammar School No. 24, in Elm street, and also three schools in the annexed territory, were received and referred to the Board of Education.

INSPECTION OF CITY RAILROADS.

Special Inspector Alvord presented a report in relation to an inspection made by him of the Dry Dock, Battery and East Broadway Railroad, from which it appears that the aggregate length of the road and all its branches was ten miles. The number of cars employed is 110, and the aggregate number of trips made daily was 880, the average rate of speed being six miles per hour, and the average number of passengers carried is 40,000 daily. The bulk of the passengers carried is of the laboring class, and therefore the greater portion of the riding is done during the early morning and evening. The seats of the cars only are covered with carpet. The cars are thoroughly cleaned every day. Straw is used to cover the floor, but it is changed daily. No bundles or boxes are allowed inside the cars. No gates of any kind are used, and the cars are only partially ventilated. Also, in relation to the Avenue C Railroad, the length of which is 6 70-100 miles, thirty-six cars are employed, 400 trips are made daily, and 10,000 passengers daily ride over this road. The condition of the cars compares favorably with those of the other City roads. Also, in relation to the Eastern Division of the Central Park North and East River Railroad. The length of the route is nine miles, the rate of speed six miles per hour, and the round trip is made in three hours. The number of cars employed is forty-eight, and the aggregate number of trips is 192, and 15,000 passengers are carried daily. The cars are kept passably clean, but the ventilation is not adequate. The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad is nine miles long, the number of cars forty; aggregate number of trips daily, 320; average rate of speed, six miles per hour; average number of passengers carried daily, 16,000. The cars have cushioned seats, and they are well cleaned every day. They have gates attached to the front platform, but the ventilation is bad. The reports were referred to the Sanitary Committee.

STOPPING THE DUMPING NUISANCE.

The following resolutions in relation to the dumping of ashes and garbage were adopted:

Whereas, It is represented to this board that ashes, garbage, and street filth are being dumped upon lots within the City limits, and,

Whereas, In the opinion of this board, such dumping is dangerous to life and detrimental to health,

Resolved, That the Board of Police be, and are hereby respectfully requested and ordered forthwith to discontinue the dumping of ashes, garbage, and street filth within the limits of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the Board of Police be and are hereby requested to cause the arrest of all persons dumping ashes, garbage, or street filth within the limits of the City without a special written permit so to do from this board, and save and excepting in cases where the ashes are absolutely clean, inoffensive, and not mixed with other material.

REPORT ON CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Dr. W. De F. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, submitted a report on contagious diseases for the month of January, from which it appears that the total number of contagious diseases reported during the month was 737, of which 40 were cases of typhoid fever, 360 of scarlet fever, 74 of measles, 219 of diphtheria, 26 of small-pox, and 15 of cerebro-spinal meningitis. There were no cases of typhus fever reported. The total number of deaths from contagious diseases for the same period was 282, of which 3 were from small-pox, 25 from typhoid fever, 103 from scarlet fever, 140 from diphtheria, and 11 from cerebro-spinal meningitis. There were no deaths from typhus fever or measles. Of the 26 cases of small-pox reported for the month, 6 occurred in the Sixth Ward, and can be undoubtedly traced to two cases occurring in the person of Joseph and Maria Capelli, who came to No. 492 Pearl street, on Nov. 25, from Newark, N. J., where they contracted the disease.

Special Inspector Hammond reported that the steam-boat Algonquin, belonging to the New-York Fertilizing Company, had commenced operations manufacturing fertilizer from blood and offal, at the foot of West Fortieth street. During the past week 170 barrels of blood had been delivered on board. So far as he was able to observe the operations had been conducted without offense, and he was unable to detect any offensive odor emitted from the boat.

A communication was received from Mr. S. H. Wales, President of the Department of Parks, informing the Board of Health that no general system of drainage or sewerage for the annexed district, comprising the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of this City, should be made without consulting with the Board of Health.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records, presented the following report in relation to the mortality during the past week: In the week that ended on Saturday, the 7th inst., there were 479 deaths reported in this City, against 466 that actually occurred during the preceding week. Compared with the mortality during the corresponding period of the previous year, the reported deaths last week were less by 93 than in the first week of February last year, and the previous week shows 44 less than in the corresponding week of last year. The death rate during the last two weeks was equal to 24 in 1,000 inhabitants yearly in the entire 24 wards. There were 15 deaths reported in the two Westchester wards during these two weeks.

The board then adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Geo. H. Johnson, better known as "Patsy" Johnson, convicted of receiving stolen property at the saloon and thieves' resort kept by the prisoner and Peter McLaughlin at No. 524 Sixth avenue, was brought up and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in State Prison.....Thomas Reilly pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. One year in State Prison....Jas. H. Kennedy, alias Edward Short, one of the gang of notorious pickpockets arrested by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for one year....Thos. McKeon, charged with firing a pistol, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months....Joseph Lopesi, against whom two indictments for grand larceny had been found, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years....William Wilson pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. Three years and six months in State Prison....Alfred Peinat, an educated Frenchman, who had been driven by destitution to steal a trunk and $40 in money, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. ....John Meisenbach pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. ....John Connors and Thomas Tracy, indicted for the larceny of six street-pipes, valued at $25 each, which were being laid for the City at Ninety-seventh street and Fifth avenue, by a contractor named George W. Birdsell, were found guilty and each sent to State Prison for three years.

GENET'S LIBEL SUIT.

In Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge Van Vorst, the libel suit of Henry W. Genet against Levi Adams was called for trial in its regular order on the calendar. Counsel for Genet asked to have the cause discontinued on payment of costs. This was opposed by Mr. Grenville P. Hawes on the part of Mr. Adams, who contended that Genet should not be permitted to commence an action alleging damages at the hands of a citizen to the extent of $100,000, and then, when it became necessary for him to take a precipitate voyage abroad, be at liberty to abandon his suit on mere payment of costs. Certainly the circumstances were such, the truth of the substance of the alleged libel relating to the Harlem Court-house frauds having been subsequently sustained by a criminal conviction, as to make it proper that the court grant defendant an extra allowance in addition to statutory costs. The court granted an extra allowance to defendant of $250.

THE REGISTER'S INDEXER.

In Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Joseph F. Daly rendered a decision on a motion previously argued before him, and in which he directs that a writ of peremptory mandamus shall issue to compel Auditor Earle to audit and allow the claim of William C. Forde for $5,000. The claim was for an interest in a patent indexer which had been purchased for use in the Register's Office, and payment had been authorized by the Board of Supervisors. The County Auditor had refused to allow the claim on the ground that the purchase was unauthorized, but the Judge holds otherwise, and holds, in addition, that the audit of the Board of Supervisors was final.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

MR. DISRAELI'S ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. Disraeli has issued the following address to his constituents:

To the Electors of the County of Buckingham:

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Gladstone has informed the electors of Greenwich that her Majesty has been advised by her Ministers to dissolve the present Parliament. Whether this step has been taken as a means of avoiding the humbling confession by the Prime Minister that he has, by a fresh violation of constitutional law, persisted in retaining for several months a seat to which he was no longer entitled, or has been resorted to by his Government in order to postpone or evade the day of reckoning for a war carried on without communicating with Parliament, and for the expenditure which Parliament has not sanctioned, it is sufficient to point out that if, under any circumstances, the course, altogether unprecedented, of calling Parliament together by special summons for the dispatch of business and then dissolving it without meeting, could be justified, there is in the present case no reason whatever suggested why the period of the year usually devoted to business before Easter, which must now be wasted, should not this year have been saved.

Gentlemen: I appeal to you again for the continuance of that confidence which you have extended to me on nine different occasions, running over a period longer than a generation of men. The Prime Minister has addressed to his constituents a prolix narrative, in which he mentions many of the questions that have occupied or may occupy public attention, but in which I find nothing definite as to the policy he would pursue, except this: "That, having the prospect of a large surplus, he will, if returned in power, devote that surplus to the remission of taxation," which would be the course of any party or any Ministry. But what is remarkable in his proposals is that, on the one hand, they are accompanied by the disquieting information that the surplus, in order to make it adequate, must be enlarged by an "adjustment," which must mean an increase of existing taxes; and that on the other hand his principal measures of relief will be the diminution of local taxation and the abolition of the Income tax—measures which the Conservative Party have always favored, and which the Prime Minister and his friends have always opposed.

Gentlemen: I have ever endeavored and, if returned to Parliament, I shall, whether in or out of office, continue to endeavor, to propose or support all measures calculated to improve the condition of the people of this Kingdom; but I do not think this great end is advanced by incessant and harassing legislation. The English people are governed by their customs as much as by their laws, and there is nothing they more dislike than unnecessary restraint and meddling interference in their affairs. Generally speaking, I should say of the administration of the last five years that it would have been better for us all if there had been a little more energy in our foreign policy and a little less in our domestic legislation.

By an act of folly or ignorance rarely equalled, the present Ministry relinquished a treaty which secured us the freedom of the Straits of Malacca for our trade with China and Japan, and they at the same time entered, on the West Coast of Africa, into those "equivocal and entangling engagements" which the Prime Minister now deprecates as involving us in the Ashantee war. The honor of the country now requires that we should prosecute that war with a vigor necessary to insure success. But when that honor is vindicated it will be the duty of Parliament to inquire by what means we were led into a costly and destructive contest, which neither the Parliament nor the country have ever sanctioned, and of the necessity or justice of which, in its origin, they have not been made aware.

The question of a further reform of the House of Commons is again suggested by the Prime Minister, I think unwisely. The argument for extending to the counties the household franchise of the towns, on the ground of the existing system being anomalous, is itself fallacious. There has always been a difference between the franchise of the two divisions of the country, and no one has argued more strongly than the present Prime Minister against the contemplated identity of suffrage. The Conservative Party view this question without prejudice. They have proved that they are not afraid of popular rights; but the late Reform act was a large measure, which, in conjunction with the ballot, has scarcely been tested by experience, and they will hesitate before they sanction further legislation, which will involve, among other considerable changes, disfranchisement of all boroughs in the Kingdom containing less than 4,000 inhabitants.

Gentlemen: The impending general election is one of no mean importance to the future character of this Kingdom. There is reason to hope, from the address of the Prime Minister, putting aside some ominous suggestions which it contains as to the expediency of a local and subordinate legislature, that he is not certainly at present opposed to our national institutions, or to the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire, but, unfortunately, among his adherents some assail the monarchy, others impugn the independence of the House of Lords, while there are those who would relieve Parliament altogether from any share in the government of one portion of the United Kingdom. Others, again, urge him to pursue his peculiar policy by disestablishing the Anglican Church as he has despoiled the Irish Church, while trusted colleagues in his Cabinet openly concur with them in their desire altogether to thrust religion from the place which it ought to occupy in national education.

These, gentlemen, are solemn issues, and the impending general election must decide them; their solution must be arrived at when Europe is more deeply stirred than in any period since the Reformation, when the cause of civil liberty and religious freedom mainly depends upon the strength and stability of England. I ask you to return me to the House of Commons to resist every proposal which may impair that strength, and to support by every means her imperial sway.

B. DISRAELI.

HUGHENDEN MANOR, Jan. 24, 1874.

MR. BRIGHT'S ADDRESS.

The following letter from Right Hon. John Bright was read to a meeting of the Liberal Association of Birmingham, on Jan. 26:

No. 10 DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL,
Jan. 23, 1874.

DEAR MR. WRIGHT: The Parliament is about to be dissolved. The announcement will meet your eyes to-morrow morning, and will doubtless surprise you greatly. Mr. Gladstone's address to his constituents will give the reasons for this measure to the public, and the public will judge of its wisdom and necessity. You will be at once brought into the discussions and excitement of an election. If my friends in Birmingham desire that I should again represent them, I shall place myself in their hands.

During the last month my health has been much better, or I should have doubted the wisdom, or even the possibility, of again undertaking the duties of Parliamentary Representative. I am sorry I have of late not been able to give my constituents all the services they expected from me. I must send you an address. Always yours sincerely,

JOHN BRIGHT.

THE RETIREMENT OF AN ENGLISH JUDGE.

The London *Times* of Jan. 27 says: "The Court of Exchequer, Westminster, was yesterday occupied with cases in the Special Paper, and in the afternoon the Attorney General came into court at the head of the English Bar to say a few words of farewell to Sir Samuel Martin on his retirement from his judicial position. The court was densely crowded, there being present many of the more eminent of the Queen's counsel and a great assemblage of barristers and ladies. Sir Samuel came into court supported by the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Lord Chief Baron, Baron Pigott, Mr. Justice Mellor, Mr. Justice Lush, and Baron Cleasby.

When the Attorney General rose the whole assemblage did the like, and remained standing during the delivery of his speech and Sir Samuel's reply.

The Attorney General said: My Lords, I have to ask your permission to address a few words to Mr. Baron Martin. Baron Martin, my brethren of the Bar have gathered here to-day; they have come, not because a Baron of this court is about to quit it—not because the senior member of the Judicial Bench is about to leave it—they are here to bear testimony to a public life of great value and virtue, and to show their estimation of much personal worth. A quarter of a century has passed and gone since you first sat upon the Bench. Those who were your associates at the Bar have for the most part passed away. Some there are who still remain. They are here to-day mingling with the juniors of this term's creation, and from one and all, from all within that range, comes the concurrent testimony I now place before you. My Lord, they have recognized in you a Judge who has so read and administered the law that justice has ever been done. They have seen you guided by a single-minded purpose, which caused you, careless alike of who was suitor or who was advocate, ever to be led to a right determination. Whether we have guided or reflected public opinion, our profession and the public have united with us in a sure and certain confidence that no object or end was your's but to administer true and substantial justice. My Lord, it would be false flattery to say that you were a Judge without faults; but when we saw them we ever traced them to the cause that you were too prone to lead mercy to that seat on which justice alone should be seen, and thus knowing as we did the goodness of your heart, believe me, my Lord, that with us, if ever error there has been in our bearing toward you, it was because in the appreciation of the man we almost forgot our consideration for the Judge. Years, my Lord, have brought the time of retirement to you. We are told that time has come upon you with regret, and that with memory and mind still unimpaired you would seek to linger in public life. Believe me, my Lord, that we fully share that regret with you. The choice has been your own, and we can do no more than follow you into that retirement with earnest hopes and wishes. My Lord, these are our words of farewell to you. We earnestly trust that in that retirement you will be sustained by being able to reflect upon a long life of public service and of private good, and may you also have secured to you that happiness which good men earn, and which we pray, my Lord, may be given to you, and now, my Lord, farewell.

Baron Martin said in reply, with a voice tremulous with emotion: Mr. Attorney General, I should be more or less than a man if I did not feel most deeply grateful for the very great honor you have done me. I have been for upward of forty years publicly engaged in the practice and administration of the law, and open to the observation of all. The remembrance that the Bar of England should have done me the honor upon my retirement (a retirement which has been forced upon me by a visitation of Providence) which you have just done me will remain to the last hour of my life a source of pride and gratification to me, and should be a source of pride and gratification to my descendants to the most remote posterity, for it is an honor which the wealth of the world could not purchase. His lordship here was perfectly overcome by emotion, and said, I have only to wish you all success and happiness, and bid you farewell.

His learned brothers on the Bench took a kind and affectionate farewell of him, and Sir Samuel Martin retired, but many years must pass away before his name will cease to be spoken and remembered in Westminster Hall."

A CANDIDATE FOR SING SING.

Daniel Sullivan, on whose place at No. 168 Greene street a raid was made on Monday night by the Eighth Precinct Police, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Sherwood at Jefferson Market Police Court. There were two charges preferred against him, one being for receiving stolen goods. Two valuable sleigh-robes, the property of Mr. Geo. Punchard, of Christopher street, were found on the premises, they having been stolen a few days previously from him. The other charge is for keeping a gambling-house, as at the time of the raid there were fourteen men in the den all gambling. The gamblers, with the exception of two who were remanded on suspicion of being regular thieves, were all discharged, and Sullivan was held in $2,000 bail on the charge of receiving stolen goods, and $500 on the charge of running a gambling-house.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 11: 34, 100, 104, 65, 103, 105, 5, 13.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—A number of lawyers were informed yesterday by Mr. Joline, the Clerk of this court, that there would not be any business done to-day. Judge Van Brunt has decided, however, to open at the usual time. Demurrers—22, Dambman vs. Schulting; 23, Same vs. Same; 5, Foley vs. Palmer et al. Issues of Law and Fact—226, Gray vs. Green, impleaded, &c.; 247, Craig vs. Dodman; 257, Furniss vs. Furniss; 262, Gessner vs. Rosenberg et al.; 265, Hume vs. Murrey et al.; 292, New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance vs. Conklin et al.; 209½, —— vs. ——; 303, Mott, Executor, &c., vs. Mott et al.; 305, Kinney vs. Wood; 308, Burke vs. Burke, &c.; 311, Esteeves, &c., vs. Purdy, et al.; 312, Plump vs. Smith; 313, Kitchen, Receiver, &c., vs. Conklin et al.; 314, Poillon vs. Cudlipp et al.; 316, Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Brewster et al.; 318, Post vs. Southside Railroad of Long Island; 325, Zschwetzke vs. Decker et al.; 326, Bache et al. vs. Purcell; 328, Seligman vs. Peyser; 329, O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell; 331, Robinson et al. vs. Norris; 341, Peet vs. Ruszits; 342, Anthony vs. Ruszits; 343, Same vs. Same; 344, Osgood, &c., vs. Pacific and New-York Steam-ship Company; 345, Beckal vs. Green, &c.; 346, Codling vs. Brown; 349, Hanbury vs. Connelly et al.; 350, Congregation Shaar Tefila vs. The Mayor, &c.; 351, Churchill et al. &c., vs. Downs et al.; 352, Same vs. Same; 353, Beamish, Receiver, vs. Rushton et al.; 354, Grigg, &c., vs. Fay et al.; 354½, Ritchie, Administrator, &c., vs. Van Vleck; 355, Walker vs. Walker; 356, Palmer vs. Woolsey et al.; 357, Winthrop, &c., vs. McKim; 358, Bigelow vs. Jones; 359, Post vs. Weil; 360, Weiderman vs. Dayton, Public Administrator, et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—896, Manning et al. vs. Keenan et al.; 1736, Dugan vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 672, Claflin et al. vs. Wolfsbonck; 1210, Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1245, Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Turney; 1560, Griswold et al. vs. Dascom; 1676, Talbert vs. Kelly et al.; 1388, Brink et al. vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company; 1680, Hall vs. Glass; 1368, Cole vs. Miller; 1470, Shephard vs. Shephard; 820, Thurber et al. vs. Appolant et al.; 1658, Whitney vs. McAuliffe; 1016, Wilson vs. Holbrook; 1642, Bassmogein et al. vs. Van Lennep; 1406, Levy vs. Rindskopff; 1408, Smith, Assignee, &c., vs. Areny; 872, Diossy vs. Milderberger; 1216, Webb vs. Welsh; 1338, Seventh Ward National Bank vs. Bishop et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—316, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1495, Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1496, Coogan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1497, Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 835, Pollon vs. Luling; 254½, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2963, Bannon vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1227, Dilleber, vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 1521, Herner vs. Bliss et al.; 1155, Fuller et al. vs. Hunt et al.; 717, Dennis vs. Charlick; 2117, Bradley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 829, Siney vs. Marshall; 1157, McAuliffe vs. Orr, Executrix, et al.; 715, Battersby vs. C. P., N. and E. R. R. Company; 1185, Friedenberg vs. Jarolowski; 1559, Boyd vs. Merritt, Executor, &c.; 1427, Solomon vs. Von Proag; 1369, Fifth National Bank vs. Gardner et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spier, J.—This court will not be opened until 1 o'clock P. M.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 763, Cousinary vs. Pearsall; 605, Ratzen vs. Weinecke; 749, Alden vs. Thompson; 879, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 913, National State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Wood, Jr.; 849, Wattles vs. Hubbard; 897, Krebs vs. Murray; 899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 459, Knowlton vs. New-York and Panama Steam-ship Company; 1023, Brown vs. Combs et al.; 777, Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 845, Hawes vs. Nolan et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—This court will not be opened until 1 P. M.—280, O'Sullivan vs. Robert; 826, Baxter et al. vs. Cohn; 664, Thatcher et al. vs. Dimick et al.; 784, Shook et al. vs. Anderson; 778, Tuska vs. Scheuple et al.; 838, Union Egg Carrier Company vs. Hermance et al.; 780½, Platt vs. Johnson; 870, Keep vs. Kauffman et al.; 872, Fine et al. vs. Wallace; 874, McCourt vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company; 876, Mynderse vs. Alden; 878, National Steamship Company vs. Platt et al.; 880, Jakob vs. Leianne et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—2457, —— vs. ——; 2040, —— vs. ——; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2486, Anderson vs. Wilson; 2373, Schueller vs. Rosa; 1038, Aarons vs. OBrien, Sheriff; 2205, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 2388, Weed Sewing-machine Company vs. Corbett; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohe; 2726, Pollion vs. Hancox; 2423, —— vs. ——; 2414, —— vs. ——; 3234, —— vs. ——; 3888, —— vs. ——; 135, —— vs. ——.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—136, 2631, 2636, 1601, 2584, 2438, 2590, 2591, 2604, 2644, 2645, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2651, 2652.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3190, Kohler vs. Podlitzer; 3786, Ochs vs. Schuster; 3110, Abbott vs. Hatch; 3176, Stark vs. Rheinbold; 3230, Andrews vs. Halloran; 3670, Tiffany et al. vs. Carpenter; 3276, Gottsberger vs. Emmanuel; 2558, McMahon vs. Doran et al.; 3179, Stilwell et al. vs. Smith; 3247, Osborn vs. Bandman et al.; 3258, Lloyd vs. Marsh, Jr.; 3892, Schmidt vs. Steinmetz; 3945, McKeon vs. McSorley; 3280, Brandt vs. Schneider, 3282, Shaw et al. vs. Coe.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—2903, Holden et al. vs. Mittnacht; 3130, Striffler vs. Riegelmann; 4053, Thyson vs. Vetter; 4249, McTurk vs. Taft; 4187, Pray et al. vs. Anderson; 4408, Mares vs. Seagrave; 2871, Merchant vs. Mahon; 2925, Dukes vs. Klepstein; 3205, Johnson vs. Dinmick; 3235, Funk vs. Windmuller; 3237, James vs. Olmstead; 3491, Casablanca vs. Hernstein; 3751, Keogh et al. vs. Muldoon; 4370, Richards vs. Hanson; 4136, Carroll et al. vs. Burdick; 4387, Sweeney vs. Filkins.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by McAdam, J.—4880, Simington vs. Ferrin et al.; 3835, Somerich vs. Schwab et al.; 2817, Cohn et al. vs. Reitmeyer; 2764, Roux et al. vs. Bertholf; 3183, Howland vs. Savory; 3728, Williams vs. Hanfield; 3779, Goodheart vs. Irving; 3844, Newbridge vs. Gloven; 3850, Michellis vs. Schwarz; 4107, Keith N. P. Company vs. Schwab et al.; 4251, Montes et al. vs. Lynch; 4300, Polhemus vs. Bogert; 4405, Augheltree et al. vs. Goldie; 3255, Ward vs. Maudelick; 3257, Sampson vs. Heard et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Edwin Sayles and Henry Jester, burglary; William Graham, (two cases,) burglary and grand larceny; Frederick Schmid and Herman Braun, burglary; Benjamin Smithson, felonious assault and battery; Patrick Connor, grand larceny; William Moffatt, grand larceny; George Willershemsen, false pretenses; John Petezen, false pretenses; Richard Wogan, David Howard, and James R. Craig, false pretenses; John Thomas, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Daniel May and Michael May, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Monroe and Margaret Williams, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Edwin Murray, concealed weapons.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—John E. Simmons, homicide, continued.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The following decisions were handed down to-day in the Court of Appeals:

Judgments affirmed with costs—Crouch vs. Parker; Riston vs. Godet.

Judgments reversed and new trials granted, costs to abide event—The City of Cohoes vs. Cropsey; May vs. Walter; Steinberger vs. McGovern; Booth vs. Powers; McGrath vs. Clark; Van Neiman vs. Powers.

Judgment modified by adding to the amount which the plaintiff is required therein to pay in the redemption, the sum of $225 14, and, as so modified, judgment affirmed without costs to either party—Torrett vs. Cronbie.

Order denying motion for new trial affirmed and judgment modified, and, as modified, affirmed without costs to either party, judgment to be settled by Judge Grover—Shuttleworth vs. Winter, (three cases.)

Orders affirmed with costs in the matter of the petition of Watson to vacate assessments, &c.—Rose vs. Post.

Order reversed and application denied without costs—The American Life Insurance Company vs. Van Epps.

Order reversed with costs, and motion granted—Allis vs. Wheeler.

Order affirmed without costs—In the matter of the petition of Van Epps.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Blakley vs. Baxter; report confirmed.

Collins vs. Bloodgood; Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Dodge, &c.; memorandums.

In the matter, &c., Freeman; motion granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Morris vs. Barrett, &c., Executors; motion to confirm report granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Goldstein vs. Kelly; order granted.

The German Exchange Bank of New-York vs. Groh; order granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Astor vs. The Mayor, &c. See memorandum with Clerk at Special Term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Noe vs. Noe; motion to confirm Referee's report denied. See memorandum.

By Judge Daly.

People ex rel. Fora vs. Earle, Auditor, &c.; mandamus to issue. See memorandum.

By Judge Loew.

Ottermann vs. World Mutual Life Insurance Company; order settled.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

With a view to affording the members of the Bar an opportunity to attend the funeral services of Mr. Gerard, a number of the civil courts have adjourned until a later hour in the day than that fixed for their usual opening. Part III. of the Supreme Court will open to-day at 12:30 P. M.; all branches of the Superior Court at 1 P. M., except Special Term, which will open at 12 noon; all branches of the Court of Common Pleas at 1 P. M.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Robinson.

TRANSFERRING CAUSES TO UNITED STATES COURTS.

Merwin vs. Degress et al.—In this case a default taken against the defendant, Degress, was opened on his filing a bond to pay any judgment which might be recovered against him. Subsequently counsel for defendant, Degress, moved to have the case removed to the United States Circuit Court. Judge Robinson denied the motion, holding that at the time of the commencement of the suit all the parties being non-residents, and all defendants being so still, all of the latter must unite [illegible] for a removal.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 Mil. & St. P. 8s..106½
1500 Western Union. 77¾
1400 do.......s3. 77¾
300 do.......s3. 77⅝
200 do.......b3. 77⅝
1020 do.......... 77½
100 do.........c. 77½
100 do.......b3. 77⅝
1100 N. Y. C. & Hud..105¼
900 do.......105⅜
300 do......s3.105¼
100 do......s3.105⅛
100 Union Pacific..... 43½
100 do.......s3. 43⅝
300 do........ 43¾
200 do........ 43⅝
100 do........ 43½
700 do........ 43¼
100 do........ 43⅜
500 Lake Shore....... 83⅛
500 do........ 83¼
500 do........ 83⅜
1500 do........ 83¼
600 do.......s3. 83⅛
200 do........ 83⅛
100 N. J. Central.....109
200 do.......109½
100 do.......109⅛
500 North-western... 61
1100 do........ 61⅛
700 do.......b3. 61¼
200 do.........c. 61⅛
15 do........ 61⅜
1200 do........ 61¼
1400 do........ 61⅛
400 do........ 61
400 do........ 60⅞
500 do........ 60¾
400 North-west. Pref. 77¾
100 do........ 77½
300 do.......b3. 77⅜
200 do........ 77¼
100 do........ 77⅛
200 do........ 77
200 do........ 77⅛
100 do.......b3. 77¼
100 do.......b3. 77
900 Union Pacific.... 35⅛
2600 do.......s3. 35⅛
100 Illinois Central...108¼
500 Rock Island......108⅝
400 do.......108½
500 St. L. & Iron M... 67¼
100 do........ 67⅛
300 do........ 67½
100 do........ 67¾
100 do........ 67⅝
300 do........ 67¾
100 St. Paul.......s3. 48
100 do.......b3. 48
200 do........ 48
200 do.......b3. 47⅞
100 St. Paul Pref..... 74⅝
200 do........ 74½
200 Tol. & Wab....... 54⅛
100 do........ 54
400 do.......b3. 54⅛
400 do.......s3. 54
1800 Bos., H. & Erie.. 3⅜
700 do........ 3¼
800 do.........c. 3⅜
300 do.......b3. 3⅜
100 do........ 3⅛
400 do........ 3¼
100 At. & Pac. Pref... 19½
100 do.......b3. 19⅝
100 do........ 19¾
200 do........ 19⅞
900 do.......s3. 20
1800 do........ 20¼
700 do........ 20⅛
1500 do........ 20
300 do........ 19⅞
100 do........ 19¾
100 do........ 19⅞
300 do.......b3. 20
200 C., C. & I. C....s3. 32
200 Del., L. & W......112
300 do........111¾
200 do........c.111½
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 42
100 do........ 42⅛
100 do.......s3. 42
200 St. L. & Kan. C.... 34¼
100 do.........c. 34⅜
800 do.......b3. 34½
400 Ohio & Miss....... 34⅝
600 do........ 34½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$7,400 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......b. c.120
50,000 do.......b. c.120¼
6,000 do........119⅞
4,500 U.S.5-20C.,'67.119⅝
500 U.S.5-20R.,'62.116½
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.......12.120
50,000 do.......b. c.120⅜
500 U.S.5-20C.,'64.118¾
$500 U.S.5-20R.,'65.118
2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.119¼
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68.119¼
10,000 do.......12.119½
1,000 U. S. 5s,'81, C.113
30,000 do..b. c. b3.113¼
15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.......12.112
20,000 U. S. 6s,C.b. c.116¾
10,000 U.S.5-20R.,'68.119

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 82⅞
4,000 Va. 6s Con.... 52
16,000 Missouri 6s... 93
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 93
1,000 Erie 1st M....102½
2,000 L. Dock bds... 98
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 97½
2,000 do....... 97¼
5,000 do....... 97½
9,000 Mich. So.2d... 98
1,000 C. P. G. bds.... 96¼
1,000 do....... 96
12,000 U. Pac. R. 1st. 86
3,000 do.......c. 86⅛
5,000 do.......b3. 86⅛
5,000 do....... 86¼
5,000 do....... 86⅛
5,000 U. P. 10s, In.. 82¼
3,000 North Mo. 1st. 87
3,000 C.,R. I. & P.7s.104½
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div... 87⅝
9,000 C. & N. W. 1st.100
5,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. bds..... 87¼
3,000 do....... 87⅛
6,000 D., L. & W.,C..104
4,000 Gt. West.2d.. 84½
1,000 do....... 84¾
1,000 do....... 84⅞
1,000 T., P. & W.1st. West. Div... 83¾
5,000 N. J. C. C...s3.101½
9,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 80
5,000 M.& S.P.8s 1st M.......s3.106
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st La C. Div.... 91¾
2,000 M. & St. P. H. & D. Div..... 80
1,000 Mil. & St. Paul 7 3-10...... 96
500 Mor. & Es. 1st.106¾
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.100
20,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 30⅞
5,500 Ches. & O. 1st. 59
6,000 St.L.,J.&C.1st. 94
5,000 Can. So. 1st... 70
5,000 L. & N. c. '98. 90
5,000 C.,C.& I.C.2d.. 66
5,000 do....... 66½
1,000 Hud.R. 2d.S.P.105
200 Fourth Nat. Bk..106
15 do.......106¼
5 do.......106½
5 Ninth Nat. Bank.100
100 Chatham Bank..130
18 Bkrs. & Brok.As.. 87
35 German Am. Bk.. 93½
85 Del. & H. Canal..119
200 Consol. Coal....... 49
100 do..b. c.b3. 49¼
100 Qick. M. Co..b. c. 34⅛
100 do....... 34⅜
300 do....... 34¼
100 Canton Co.b.c.b3. 82
200 do....... 81½
200 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 19½
200 do....... 19¼
25 Adams Express... 96½
25 U. S. Express..... 73
200 W. U. Tel...b. c. 77⅝
1000 do....... 77½
1000 do....... 77⅝
900 do.......b3. 77¾
1100 P. M. S. S.Co.b.c. 43½
200 do....... 43⅝
300 do....... 43¾
100 do.......b3. 43⅞
1600 do....... 43⅞
900 do.......b3. 44
800 do....... 44
500 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.105
200 do.......b60.105¼
3700 do.......s3.105
500 do.......104⅞
400 do.......105
800 do.......105⅛
100 do.......c.105⅛
300 do.......s3.105⅛
1200 do.......105¼
100 Harlem Railroad.130
100 do.......130⅜
200 do.......130½
100 do.......b. c.130½
400 do.......131
100 Md. Coal...b.c.b3. 24½
21 Michigan Cen.... 93
500 do....... 93¼
100 do.......b. c. 94
100 Illinois Central...108
100 do.b.c..s20.107¾
2400 L.S.&M.So...b.c. 83⅛
200 do.......b3. 83⅛
200 do.......b3. 83¼
1000 do....... 83¼
800 do.......s3. 83¼
800 do.......b3. 83⅜
2650 Ill. Cen. Scrip...104
100 Panama R...b. c.116¾
500 Un. Pac..b. c..b3. 35¼
400 do.......s3. 35⅛
100 do....... 35⅛
500 do....... 35¼
100 do....... 35⅜
100 do.......s3. 35¼
700 do.......b3. 35⅜
1900 do....... 35⅛
4400 do.......b3. 35½
800 do.......s3. 35⅜
900 do....... 35½
400 do.......s3. 35½
1500 do.......b3. 35⅝
200 N. J. Cen....b. c.109
200 C. & R. I..b.c.b3.108⅝
500 do.......s3.108½
100 do.......c.108¾
200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 47¾
200 do....... 48
400 do.......c. 48⅛
100 Tol. & W..b.c.s3. 53⅞
300 do....... 54⅛
100 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 60⅝
500 do....... 60¼
800 do....... 60⅜
100 do....... 60¼
100 do.......c. 60⅜
100 do....... 60½
100 do.......c. 60¾
100 do....... 60⅞
1300 do....... 61
1100 do....... 61⅛
600 do....... 61¼
600 do.......b3. 61¼
100 do.......b15. 61½
50 do....... 61⅛
50 do....... 61⅜
200 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 77
100 do....... 77⅛
100 do....... 77¼
1100 do....... 77½
800 do....... 77⅝
500 B.,H.& E..b.c.b3. 3¼
100 do....... 3¼
100 do.......s3. 3⅛
600 do....... 3⅛
400 D., L. & W...b. c.111¾
400 do.......111⅞
200 do.......b3.111⅞
200 do.......112⅛
1000 do.......112¼
100 do.......112⅜
50 P., Ft. W.&C.G'd. 93½
100 Chic. & Alt...b. c.112
200 Chic., Bur. & Q...111⅛
100 do.......b. c.111¼
100 do.......111½
50 Morris & Essex... 92¾
100 do....... 92⅝
30 do.......b. c. 92¾
60 N. Y., N. H. & H...129¾
50 do.......b. c.120⅝
100 St. L.,K. C.&N.Pf. 34¼
100 do.......b. c. 34⅝
100 do.......b30. 34⅞
200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 42
100 H. & St. Jo....... 32¼
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 34½
100 do.......b3. 34⅝
100 do.......b3. 34¾
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.. 65
200 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 19⅞
200 do....... 19¾
900 do.......b3. 20
100 do....... 20⅛
100 do....... 20¼
200 do....... 20½
100 do....... 20⅜
200 do....... 20¼
200 C.,C.&I.C..b. c.b3. 32
100 do....... 32⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100 Del. & Hudson....119¼
100 do.......119½
400 Consol. Coal....... 49½
100 Western Un...b3. 77⅞
200 do....... 77⅞
200 do.......s3. 77¾
1600 do....... 77¾
500 do....... 77⅝
1200 do.......b3. 77⅝
400 do.......s3. 77½
300 Harlem.........130¾
300 Pacific Mail...b2. 43⅞
100 do.......b3. 43¾
1000 do....... 43⅝
500 N. Y. C. & H..b3.105¼
300 do.......105¼
200 do.......c.105⅛
200 do.......105⅛
600 Rock Island.......108⅞
100 do.......s3.108¾
50 do.......108¾
200 do.......108⅝
300 Lake Shore....... 83⅜
300 do....... 83¼
1500 do....... 83⅛
200 do.......b3. 83⅛
300 do....... 83⅜
100 do.......b3. 83¼
100 do.......s3. 83⅛
100 N. Jersey Cen....109¼
100 do.......109⅛
100 Michigan Cen.... 93¾
150 Boston, H. & Erie 3
900 Union Pacific.b3. 35⅝
1300 do....... 35⅝
800 do.......s3. 35½
1700 do....... 35½
300 do.......b3. 35½
600 do....... 35⅜
200 do.......c. 35⅜
400 do....... 35½
100 do....... 35⅜
100 St. Paul.......b3. 48⅛
100 do....... 48
100 St. Paul Pref...s3. 74¼
400 Chi., B. & Q......111½
500 Del., Lack. & W..112¼
200 do.......b3.112⅜
200 North-west'n.s3. 61⅛
300 do.......b3. 61¼
100 do....... 60⅞
100 do....... 61
100 do.......b3. 61
200 do....... 60⅞
200 do.......b3. 60⅞
1100 do....... 60¾
200 do.......b3. 60¾
100 North-w'n Pf.b3. 77¾
1000 do....... 77¾
100 do.......s30. 77⅜
200 do....... 77⅝
400 do....... 77½
50 C., C., C. & Ind.. 83¾
1100 Tol. & Wabash.. 54⅛
500 do.......c. 54
100 do.......b3. 54
100 do....... 53⅞
200 do....... 54
200 do....... 53¾
30 Atlantic & Pac.Pf 20⅝
300 do.......b3. 20½
200 do....... 20¾
200 do....... 20⅞
100 do.......b60. 21
200 do.......b30. 21
800 do.......b3. 21
1100 do....... 20⅞
3100 do....... 21
200 do.......b30. 21⅛
400 do....... 20⅞
200 do....... 20¾
700 Morris & Essex.. 92¾
1200 Ohio & Miss.... 34¾
100 Han.&St.J.Pf.b3. 41⅜
100 C., C. & I. C..b3. 32
200 Pac. R. R. of Mo.. 42½
400 do....... 43
50 do.......c. 43⅜
1000 do....... 43¼
300 do....... 43
100 St. L. & Kan. C... 34¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$32,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......118⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......119⅜
5,000 U.S. 5s C., '81.113
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......b3.119¾
45,000 do.......119¾
10,000 do.....b. c.119¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, old, Ex. Coup... 64
1,000 Mo. St. 6s.... 92¾
1,000 do....... 93
24,000 Erie 1st.......102½
1,000 Erie 4th....... 98
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 82¼
7,000 do....... 82½
3,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 82⅜
2,000 do....... 82½
2,000 L.S. C.R.bs.b.c. 96½
6,000 L. S. C. C. bds. 96
10,000 C. & N. W.Con. Coup. G. bds. 87
7,000 do.....b. c. 87¼
2,000 A. & T.H.2d Pf. 86⅝
7,000 D., L. & W. C.104¼
1,000 Mil. & St. Paul, H. & D. Div.. 80
5,000 M. & St. Paul 7 3-10 Con.. 96
1,000 M. & St. Paul 7s, Gold...... 87¾
1,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 79½
4,000 Gt.W. 1st,'88. 92½
2,000 Gt. W. 2d...... 84⅞
10,000 Bos., H. & Erie 1st.......b3. 31
1,000 T. & W. 1st... 96⅛
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div...... 87⅝
2,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 93½
1,000 W. Un. T. bds. 98
2,000 Mor. & Es.1st.106½
9 Am. Ex. Bk......109½
100 C. C. of Md..b. c. 49⅝
100 do.......b3. 49¾
1200 W. U. Tel...b. c. 77⅝
1000 do.......s3. 77½
100 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 19
100 Canton Co....... 82¼
100 Quick. Min....... 34¼
200 do.....b. c. 34¼
100 United States Ex. 72½
15 American Ex..... 65
100 Adams Ex...b. c. 98
100 Erie Railway.b.c. 49
10 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 44
100 do....... 43¾
100 do....... 43⅝
200 do.......c. 43⅝
100 N.Y.C. & H.b.c.b3.105⅛
100 do.......105
100 Harlem R. R.....130¾
50 Mich. Cen....... 94
400 L.S.&M.S..b.c.s3. 83⅛
650 do....... 83⅛
200 do.......b3. 83¼
1000 Un. P...b. c...b3. 35½
800 do....... 35½
800 do.......s3. 35½
200 Ill. C. S.b. c.s20.104
200 C. & N. W.Pf.b. c. 77½
100 do....... 77⅝
100 C., C., C. & Ind... 82¾
31 N. J. Central...... 109
100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.108½
100 do.......b3.108½
100 do.......108⅜
100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 48
300 do.......c. 48
400 do.......b30. 48⅛
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 74
100 T., W. & W..b. c. 53⅞
1200 do.......s3. 53¾
400 do....... 53¾
100 do.......b3. 53⅞
100 H. & St. Jo....... 32⅛
200 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 41¼
1000 Del., L. & W....112¼
200 do..b. c.s3.112⅛
500 do.......s3.112¼
50 do.......112¼
400 B., H. & E.b. c.s3. 3
100 Chi. & Alt.......112
22 do.......112⅛
107 Mor. & Es...b. c. 92¾
100 St. L. & I. Mt..... 68
200 do.......b60. 68⅜
100 do.b. c.b60. 68½
200 A. & P.Pf.b. c.b3. 20⅝
300 do....... 20½
100 do.......s3. 20⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 C. & Ful. 1st... 85
500 West. Union.... 77½
900 do....... [illegible]
1600 do....... [illegible]
1400 do....... [illegible]
100 do.......b3. [illegible]
500 do....... [illegible]
100 do.......s30. [illegible]
200 do.......s3. [illegible]
500 do....... 77⅛
200 do.......s3. 77
200 A. & P. Tel...... 19
100 Quicksilver...... 34
400 Ohio & Miss....... 34⅝
200 do....... 34½
[illegible]
200 North-western.... [illegible]
[illegible]
200 do....... 60⅜
400 do....... 60¼
200 do.......b3. 60⅜
700 Pacific Mail....... 43⅝
100 do.......s3. 43½
400 do....... 43½
600 do....... 43⅝
500 N. Y. C. & H.....105
100 do.......104⅞
2400 do.......104¾
100 do.......104⅝
100 do.......s3.104½
100 do.......b3.104⅞
200 Erie Railway...... 48⅝
200 Harlem.......130½
600 Lake Shore....... 83⅜
1100 do....... 83
100 do.......s30. 82⅞
900 do....... 82⅝
200 do....... 82¾
400 do....... 82⅞
200 do.......s3. 82¾
2100 do....... 82¾
100 Tol. & Wab....... 53⅞
100 do....... 53⅝
1000 do....... 53½
800 do....... 53⅝
700 do....... 53¼
300 do....... 53⅛
400 do....... 53¼
300 Union Pacific.b3. 35⅝
500 do....... 35⅜
100 do.......b30. 35⅜
700 do.......s3. 35¼
800 do....... 35¼
500 do....... 35⅛
1900 do....... 35
200 do.......s3. 35⅛
300 do....... 35¼
100 do.......b3. 35¼
800 do....... 35⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 32⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 41½
200 North-western.c. 60⅛
400 do.......b3. 60
2000 do....... 60
200 N. West. Pf...... 77½
600 do.......s3. 77¼
600 do....... 77⅛
100 N. J. Central....108¾
300 Rock Island......108⅜
800 do.......108¼
100 do.......108⅛
100 do......s60.107⅞
200 do.......108¼
300 do.......108
100 do.......b3.108
200 do.......107⅞
100 do.......b3.107⅞
100 St. Paul........... 48
200 do....... 47⅞
300 do....... 47¾
10 St. Paul Pf...... 74
300 do....... 73¾
700 B., H. & Erie...... 3
1100 D., L. & W...s3.112⅛
600 do.......112⅛
500 do.......112
200 do.......112⅛
500 do.......111⅞
200 St. L. & I. Mt..... 68½
100 C., C. & I. C....... 31¾
200 do....... 31⅝
200 do.......s3. 31½
100 do.......b2. 31⅝
300 At. & Pac. Pf...... 20¾
500 do....... 20⅝
800 do....... 20⅝
100 do....... 20½
100 do....... 20⅝
100 Kan. & Tex....... 16
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 43¼
100 do....... 43

TUESDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

There is more speculation going on in the Gold Room than for a week or two past. The price is not carried up rapidly; but to-day the sales touched 112¼ ⅌ cent., and left off about 112⅛ ⅌ cent. The speculation is supposed to be on the unsettled financial questions at Washington; but it is difficult to know why this cause should affect the market more at present than at any time since Congress convened in December. It certainly is not less evident that these questions will be held in abeyance until Midsummer. Indeed, the conflicting views, as between the Committees and leading members of the two Houses, seem wider apart than two months ago. The needs of the Treasury are less pressing, so that the employment of Greenbacks appears to halt at about $381,000,000, or $25,000,000 out of the reserves of $44,000,000. There was a moderate decrease of $600,000 to-day.

The demand improved for Bills on London this morning, and the sales for Wednesday's mail advanced to $4 84½ to the £ Sterling.

Money was in partially better demand from Stock Brokers, owing to the very heavy business at the Exchange Board yesterday, and 6 ⅌ cent. was paid in some instances, although 5 ⅌ cent. continued the rule, and at the very close of Bank hours the supply was almost out.

Another brisk speculation was carried on in the New-York and Western Road Stocks, and in the Miscellaneous Shares, at the Exchange Board, and two or three fresh *Bull* movements were developed in Union Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, and North-west Common, while the advance in the strong Dividend Roads—like New-York Central, Central of New-Jersey, Harlem, Delaware and Lackawanna, Rock Island, &c.—was maintained on continued free orders to buy. The same feeling continued in the Railroad Bonds, while for the Public Funds of the United States the highest figures of the season were on the Coupon 5-20s and 5 ⅌ cents, and the Coupon and Registered long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881.

After 2 o'clock the buoyancy of the market was partially lost, and speculation seemed a little dull. The following quotations were made at 3 o'clock P. M., as compared with the closing figures of Monday:

Closing Quotations—FEB. 10.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	112⅞	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119	119¾
American Gold	112½	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 84½
New-York Central and Hudson	104	105⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108½	108⅜
Pacific Mail	43⅜	43½
St. Paul Common	48¼	47¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34⅛
Western Union	77½	77¼
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅛
Lake Shore	83⅛	82¾
Toledo and Wabash	54⅛	53⅞
Harlem	130¼	130
North-west	60¾	60¼
North-west Preferred	77¼	76¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	32	31¾
Adams Express	97½	98
United States Express	72½	72½
Wells-Fargo Express	77	77
American Express	65	65
Delaware and Lackawanna	112	112
Central New-Jersey	109	109¼
Panama	116	116½
St. Paul Preferred	74⅝	73¾
Erie	49¼	49
Atlantic and Pacific	19¼	20⅝
Iron Mountain	67	68½
A. & P. Telegraph	19¼	19¼
Canton Company	80½	81½
Illinois Central	108½	108½

The Share speculation left off at differences of ½@¾ ⅌ cent. from the best sales of the day. The Public Funds closed strong. Gold steady at 112@112⅛ ⅌ cent.

The Sub-Treasury to-day paid $106,000 Gold Interest and $119,000 Gold Principal of the Public Debt, and received $280,000 Gold Customs.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., '81	120¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118⅜
6 ⅌ cent., coup., '81	120⅜	5-20 reg., '67	119
5-20 reg., '62	116⅜	5-20 coup., '67	119¾
5-20 coup., '62	116⅞	5-20 reg., '68	119
5-20 reg., '64	118¼	5-20 coup., '68	119⅜
5-20 coup., '64	118⅞	10-40 reg.	111⅞
5-20 reg., '65	118¼	10-40 coup.	115½
5-20 coup., '65	119⅛	5s coup., '81	113¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117⅞	6s Currency	116¾

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Bonds.

Tenn. 6s, old	82½	S. Car. 6s, Jan. & J.	10¼
Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.	64	S. Car. 6s, Ap. & O.	20
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	82¾	S. Car. 6s, F. A., '66	15
Tenn. 6s, new, ex c.	63⅞	Missouri 6s	92¾
Tenn. 6s, new, n. s.	64	Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	90½
Va. 6s, new bds.	45	Mo., Asy. or Univ'y.	90
Va. 6s, cons. bds.	52	California 7s	112
Va. 6s, Def. bds.	11¼	Connecticut 6s	101
Ga. 7s, new bds.	87	Ark. 6s, funded	34
Ga. 7s, Gold bds.	60	Ark.7s,L.R. & F.S.is.	20
N. C. 6s, N.C.R.J.&J.	35	A.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O.	16
N. C.6s,N.C.R.A.&O.	34	Texas 10s, '76	85
		Ohio 6s, '86	100
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off, Jan. & July	25	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	96
		Ill. coup. 6s, '79	96
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off, April & Oct.	25	Ill. War Loan	96
N. C. 6s, F. A., '66	24½	Indiana 5s	100
S. Car. 6s	25	Mich. 6s, '78-79	95

And the following for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93¾	H. & St. Jo. 8s,Conv.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93½	D., Lack. & W. 1st	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	D., L. & W.7s, Conv.	104
N. Y. Con. 6s, Subs.	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	96⅛
Erie 1st Ext.	102½	T. & W.1st, St.L.Div.	87⅝
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d	91
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99⅛	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	77
Erie 4th 7s, '80	97⅝	Gt. Western 1st, '88	92½
Long Dock Bonds	98¼	Gt. Western 2d, '93	84⅞
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F.,'85	105	Gal. & Chic. 2d	97
Har. Con.M.&S.F.6s.	98	C., R. Island & Pac.	104½
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bs.	100	Mor. & Essex 1st	106
Mich. C. Con.7s,1902.	97¼	Mor. & Essex 2d	99
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	108	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	104¼
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d.	97¾	N. J. Cen. Conv.	101¼
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7 p.c.	104	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104½
Cleve. & T. S. Fund.	102	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100
Cleve. & T. New Bs.	95	Cleve. & P. 3d	98
C.,P'ville& A.Old Bs.	99	Cleve. & P. 4th	88½
C.,P'ville&A.New bs.	95	Chic. & Alton 1st	107
Det., M. & Tol. Bs.	97	Chic. & Alton Inc.	97
Buff. & Erie New Bs.	95	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	93
Lake Shore Div. Bs.	95	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	91¾
Lake S. Con. Cou. Bs.	95	Ohio & Miss.2d Cons.	80
Lake S. Con Reg. Bs.	95½	St.Louis & I. Mt. 1st.	96⅛
Pac. R.7s, g'd by Mo.	87¼	St.Louis & I. Mt. 2d.	83½
Cen. Pac. Gold Bs.	96	M.&S.P.1st,7 3-10P.d.	95⅞
C. Pac. State Aid Bs.	103	M. & St.P.7s,G'd R.D.	87½
Union Pac. 1st Bs.	86	M. & St.P. 1st,LaC.D.	91⅝
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	82¼	M.&S.P.1st,I.& M.D.	82½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	81⅞	M. & St.P.1st,C.& M.	80
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c., '75	102	Mil. & Jt. Paul 2d	82½
B. & So. Ill. 1st 8s	20	Chic. & Mil. 1st	94⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	99½	C., C. & Ind. 1st	90½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	86	C., Chic. & Ind. 2d	66¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	88
North Mo. 1st	87	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	83
C. & N. W. S. Fund.	99	Tol., P. & W., 2d	65
C. & N. W. Cons. Bs.	90	Tol., P. & W.Cons.7s.	65
C. & N. W. Ext. Bs.	80½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
C. & N. W. 1st	100	B., H. & Erie 1st	30⅞
C. & N.W.Con.G.Bs.	87	B., H. & Erie, Guar.	43
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	90	Cedar F. & Minn.1st.	74½

The Philadelphia Stock market is in strong sympathy with our own. The Pennsylvania Road touched par to-day for the first time since the panic. The Reading Stock is 114 ⅌ cent., x-dividend, and Lehigh Navigation 90@90¼ ⅌ cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked. about.
City 6s, old	100	about.
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	122½	123
Pennsylvania Central	100½	100¾
Reading	114	114¼
Lehigh Valley	60	60⅛
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	22	22½
Northern Central	35	36
Lehigh Navigation	90	90¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	96½	96¾

The December business of the Union Pacific Road has been settled up officially, and the showing of the gross earnings for the month is $758,832. The Expenses, $317,479. The Net Income, $441,353. For the Calendar (and Fiscal) Year 1873 the business compares as follows with 1872:

	1873.	1872.
Gross Earnings	$10,266,103	$8,892,605
Expenses	5,043,212	4,890,573
Net income	$5,222,891	$4,002,032

Messrs. Dexel, Morgan & Co. are advised by Cable from Messrs. Junius S. Morgan & Co., London, that the subscriptions to the Baltimore and Ohio Loan, noticed a few days since, were £5,000,000, (or $25,000,000,) as against £2,000,000 Bonds offered. The subscriptions were left open only two days. The success of the negotiation is remarkable.

Messrs. Marks & Co., Brokers and Bankers, for many years in No. 14 Wall street, have removed to the front office, No. 50 Exchange place.

The week's Exports hence of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $6,219,713.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1874.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad reached last year $14,000,000, and its business is constantly increasing.

The continued scarcity of Government Bonds, with steadily advancing prices, is increasing the demand for the best class of railroad securities for investment at current rates. FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by
E. S. BAILEY, 65 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	7	Resin, bbls.	897
Broom-corn, bales	42	Spirits Turp., bbls.	606
Cotton, bales	2,532	Grease, pks.	129
Dried Fruit, pks.	160	Tallow, pks.	262
Eggs, bbls.	287	Stearine, pks.	172
Flour, bbls.	12,165	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,929
Meal, bbls.	800	Butter, pks.	2,587
Meal, bags	1,849	Cheese, pks.	797
Wheat, bushels	148,800	Beef, pks.	74
Corn, bushels	93,500	Pork, pks.	616
Oats, bushels	32,425	Cut-meats, pks.	1,489
Rye, bushels	14,925	Lard, pks.	784
Malt, bushels	4,800	Lard, kegs	345
Barley, bushels	5,500	Oil-cake, pks.	1,593
Peas, bushels	300	Pea-nuts, bags	207
Grass-seed, bags	505	Tea, pks.	7,260
Beans, bbls.	318	Tobacco, hhds.	144
Hemp, bales	42	Tobacco, pks.	250
Hops, bales	167	Starch, pks.	651
Hides, bdls.	138	Wool, bales	70
Leather, sides	28,111	Whisky, bbls.	423

COTTON—Has been in limited demand for early delivery, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values. The offerings of low grades are quite liberal, and difficult to place, without making further important concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,908 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 373 bales to shippers, 822 bales to spinners, and 713 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been a less active movement reported at a further reduction of 1-16c.@3-16c. ⅌ ℔., closing rather weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,300 bales, (of which 2,100 bales were on last evening and 8,200 bales to-day,) with 2,400 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option at 15⅛c.; March, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; April, 16c.; May, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; June, 16 29-32c.@16 15-16c.; July, 17 5-16c.@17⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,532 bales, including 945 bales from Norfolk, 329 bales from Wilmington, 176 bales from Baltimore, and 1,082 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 18,169 bales, and thus far this week, 74,479 bales, against 86,259 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 2,772,343 bales, against 2,441,225 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (three days)—Exports to Great Britain, 14,488 bales; exports to the Continent, 9,852 bales. Stock—In New-York, 115,339 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 843,228 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅝	14¾	14 15-16	14 15-16
Low Middling	15⅜	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand since our last, at about steady rates. Low grades are scarce and held with confidence. Desirable lines of Shipping Extras are wanted, but the bids are 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. under the views of sellers, and negotiations are progressing slowly. Trade and Family Extras are selling to a limited extent, wholly in a jobbing way, on the basis of previous quotations. The sales reported since our last have been 13,400 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 20; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 90@$7; good to fancy do. at $7@$8, chiefly at $7 10@$7 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 90@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 10, chiefly at $7@$7 10 ⅌ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern has been quoted firm, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls. in lots, at from $6 75@$7 90 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and Family Extras; $6 25@$6 75 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl....Canada and California Flour continues dull and nominal....Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 75@$6; poor Fine to very choice Superfine, sales, 470 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been more active, but rather weak in price, within the range of from $4 @$4 40 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,125 bbls., chiefly Western and Brandywine, within the range....Bag-meal dull, within the range of $1 45@$1 55 for Coarse; $1 55@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 80 for White, ⅌ 100 ℔s....Buckwheat Flour inactive at from $2 50@$3 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for fancy, ⅌ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, on the better grades, and 2c. a bushel cheaper in the instance of the poorer qualities, on more liberal offerings of stock, and a moderately active demand, mostly for export. Winter Wheat has been sparingly sought after within the previous range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 94,000 bushels, at $1 60@$1 64 for No. 1 Spring, car lots, the latter rate for choice Milwaukee; $1 57@$1 59 for fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 53@$1 56 for ordinary to prime No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 56@$1 57 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 48@$1 59 for ungraded Spring, mainly at $1 53@$1 56 for fair ordinary to very good; $1 75@$1 92 for White Western....Corn has been slow of sale and rather less firm; export inquiry lighter. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 80c.@83c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, closing at about 82c. for good average lots; 81½c.@85c. for Yellow do., chiefly at 83c. for average samples; and 84c.@85c. for new White Western, with 88c.@89c. given as the nominal quotations for old Mixed Western, ⅌ bushel....Rye wanted at full rates, ranging from $1 05@$1 10 for car and boat loads. Some 16,000 bushels State and Pennsylvania, deliverable between Feb. 18 and Feb. 22, reported sold at $1 08 ⅌ bushel. ....Barley scarce and firm, but inactive; small lots of two-rowed State sold at $1 75 ⅌ bushel....Of Barley-malt, 2,500 bushels Canada West sold on private terms; market firm; offerings very light. ....Oats have been in less request and weak in price, especially for odd car lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels, at 60c.@62½c. for Ordinary to prime Mixed Western; 62c.@63c. for White Western, and 60c.@61c. for Mixed State....Feed selling in a jobbing way, within the range of $24@$29 ⅌ ton....Of Canada Peas, a boat load was reported sold for export on private terms.... Hay and Straw as before quoted.

MOLASSES—Trade has been very quiet in this line, quotations remaining about as before. Of New-Orleans, 176 bbls. were sold, in lots, at 69c.@72c. ⅌ gallon. Foreign very scarce and somewhat nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, but steady, since our last, on the basis of $2 60@$2 65 for Strained to Good Strained; sales, 300 bbls. Strained, in lots, at $2 60@$2 65....Tar in some demand, at unchanged figures; 50 bbls. sold at $3 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quiet; quoted at 50c. for Merchantable; sales 25 bbls.

OILS—Crude Whale has been inactive but steady; 150 bbls. Northern sold at New-Bedford for manufacturing on private terms. A good inquiry has been noted for Crude Sperm, partly for export, at firm rates; sales at New-Bedford, 675 bbls. for manufacturing, on private terms, and 500 bbls. for export at $1 55 ⅌ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm quiet, but stiffly held. Linseed and Lard Oils in moderate jobbing demand at about former figures. Menhaden and Cotton-seed Oils wanted and held with confidence. Most other kinds inactive. Crude Whale quoted at 58c.@62½c.; Unbleached Whale, 67½c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 72½@$1 75; Bleached at $1 77½@$1 80; prime Lard-oil at 90c.@92½c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 49c.@50c.; Linseed-oil at from 96c.@97c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 12@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden, 45c.@47½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.; Yellow do. at 50c.@55c.; White do. at 58c.@67c.; Palm-oil at 7½c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in more demand and rather steadier in price, with sales reported of 1,400 bbls., for early delivery, at 7½c., now quoted at 7¾c., and 12,000 bbls., April and May, in equal deliveries of 1,500 bbls. per week, at 7¾c. ⅌ gallon.... Refined has been more sought after, and quoted at the close stronger, on the basis of 15c. for early delivery, and 15½c. for March options. Sales included 5,000 bbls., February deliveries, (vessel to be ready on 15th inst.,) at 14¾c., and 2,500 bbls., last half of May, at 16½c. ⅌ gallon....At Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., first half of March option, sold at 14¾c., vessel to be ready March 1; early deliveries quoted there at 14¾c., and March at 15c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 21c.@21½c....Naphtha at 8¼c.@8¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate demand at drooping rates, with sales reported for early delivery of only 225 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $16 12½; small lots of Western Prime Mess at $15, and Extra Prime within the range of $13 75@$14; and for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., March and option, at $15 95, and 500 bbls., May, at $16 25 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs lower and in less request; City quoted at from 7¼c.@7⅞c., and Western at 6¾c.@7¼....Cut Meats have been quoted rather irregular in price, on a moderate demand; sales include 150 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, on private terms, quoted at 10½c. for 15 ℔s. averages; 1,500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, 11 ℔s., at 11c.; 500 fresh Hams, light, at 11c.; 2,200 Smoked Hams at 12c.@13¼c.; 1,500 fresh Bellies at 9½c.@10c., the latter rate for 12 ℔s. averages; 30,000 ℔s. Pickled do., 17 ℔s. to 10½ ℔s., at 8½c.@9⅞c.; 250 Pickled Shoulders at 7½c.; 500 Smoked do. at 8¾c., with Western Dry Salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted nominally at 6c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔....Bacon has been quoted rather cheaper on a moderately active movement, mainly on speculative account. Sales include 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 8½c., with Western quoted at 8⅜c.@8 7-16c.; 250 bxs. Short Clear, on private terms, quoted at 8⅝c.; 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February option, at 8½c.; 500 bxs. do., March, at 8½c., quoted at 8½c.@8⅝c....Lard has been more active, with Western product quoted stronger, and City weaker, in price. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,125 tcs. Western Steam, fair to prime, at 9 1-16c.@9¼c., with prime quoted at the close at 9¼c.@9 5-16c.; 100 tcs. Western Kettle at 9½c., with choice do. held as high as 9¾c.; 225 tcs. City Steam at 9⅛c.; 100 tcs. do. Kettle at 9¼c. and 600 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 9⅝c. And, for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,500 tcs. February options, part at 9¼c., now quoted at 9¼c.@9 5-16c.; 4,250 tcs., March, at 9¼c.@9⅜c., closing at 9⅜c.; 3,000 tcs., April, at 9½c., closing at 9½c.@9 9-16c., and 500 tcs., May, at 9 11-16c....Beef firm and in request; sales, 165 bbls. within our range, including 50 bbls. Packet at $15 ⅌ bbl. We quote to the range from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess, $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl; $21@$22 for Prime Mess, $24@$25 for India Mess, and $28 50 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams selling in lots at $24@$26 ⅌ bbl. ....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted.

SUGARS—Pending further arrivals of new crop, the market for Raw has been very quiet, the demand having been limited, with holders, however, firm in their views. Sales have been made to-day of only 10 hhds. Martinique at 8 3-16c.; 30 bxs. old crop Derosne at 9½c.; and, late yesterday, 402 bxs. Centrifugal at 8¾c., and 58 cks. Iloilo at 7c. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@9c. Manila, bags, 7c.@7⅝c. Refining Sugars have been in fair demand, with Hard quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; A's 9⅜c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9¼c., ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in more demand and firmer as to price, with sales reported of equal to 238,000 ℔s. Country and City at 7¾c.@7⅞c. ⅌ ℔....Of Stearine, 50 tcs. Prime sold at 9¼c., with Choice quoted at 9⅜c.@9½c., showing an easier market....Of Grease, 250 tcs. White sold at 7¼c.@8c., and 140 tcs. Yellow on private terms.

TEAS—Quiet at old prices; 700 half chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—A moderately active business has been reported since our last, partly for export, at steady rates. Sales included 150 hhds. Kentucky, at 5½c.@10½c., 200 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts Seed-leaf at former figures, 203 cases 1872 Pennsylvania at 7 3-16c., 150 cases 1872 Ohio at 6⅝c.@7c., 100 cases 1872 Wisconsin 6¾c.@6⅞c., 96 cases 1871 Wisconsin at 6½c., 50 cases 1871 Sundries at 9c.@40c., 300 bales Havana at 80c.@95c. Manufactured unchanged in price on a restricted business.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 ⅌ gallon; sales, 400 bbls.

WOOL—The demand from manufacturers has been less urgent, and from the trade moderate, with prices, however, generally well supported on restricted offerings of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece within the range of 49c.@56c.; 39,000 ℔s. unwashed stock at 36c.@46c.; 35,000 ℔s. Scoured, mostly at 80c.; 30 bags Pulled Combing on private terms; 640 pks. and 3,000 ℔s. Domestic Pulled within the range of 35c.@50c.; 15,000 ℔s. Colorado, part black, at 19c.; 110 bales and 35,000 ℔s. Cape at 36½c.@39c.; 6,000 ℔s. Oregon, mostly at 40c.; 170 bales and 2,500 ℔s. California Spring, part at 32c.@33c.; 60 bales and 72,000 ℔s. do. Fall at 22¾c.@28½c.; 400 bales Mexican, coarse, at 21c.; 15 bales Mestiza, 6,000 ℔s. low East India, and 50,000 ℔s. Montevideo on private terms; 32,000 ℔s. Texas, part at 22½c.; 100 bales and 20,000 ℔s. Australian, part at 50c.@51c., and 300 bales Donskoi, in lots, part at 32½c.@36c., ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The movements in berth freights have been more active, with rates quoted somewhat steadier. The main inquiry has been for room for Grain and Bacon. A rather better demand has been noted for tonnage on charter, especially for the Petroleum and Grain trades, at about previous quotations; supply quite moderate, and owners evincing confidence....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include by sail, 100 tcs. Lard, on private terms, quoted at 32s. 6d.@35s. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 7,600 bushels Peas, at 10d.; 24,000 bushels Grain, (in bulk or three-boat load bin,) at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 1,950 bxs. Bacon, at 45s.; 15,000 bxs. do., (through freight, this month's shipments from Chicago,) at 45s.; and 2,000 bxs. do., (also through freight,) at 45s.@50s.; 450 bxs. Cheese, at 45s. ⅌ ton; 1,500 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 170 pks. Merchandise, on private terms. Also, two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ⅌ ℔....For London, by sail, 960 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 21,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, on vessel's account, and 2,000 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 56,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ⅌ bushel, with small lots of Cheese at 55s. ⅌ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 11½d. ⅌ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 11½d. ⅌ bushel; 900 pks. Oil-cake and 150 bags Clover-seed on private terms. ....For Southampton, an Italian bark, 474 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Wheat at 7s. 9d. ⅌ quarter, and £10 gratuity....For Cardiff, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour, (to complete cargo,) at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, two barks, 920 and 847 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms. ....For Havre, two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1¼c. ⅌ ℔....For the Continent, a British bark, 829 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (Dutch ports excluded,) at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 bxs. Bacon, 1,000 tcs. Lard, 600 bags Clover-seed, 300 pks. Tobacco, and 1,200 pks. Merchandise, at current rates....For Baltic ports, (Russian,) three ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ⅌ ℔....For Savannah, an American schooner, 100 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For New-York, an American schooner, 301 tons, with Timber cargo, (from wrecked ship Elizabeth Hamilton,) from Bermuda, on private terms; and another, 340 tons, with Timber, from Savannah, at $8 50@$9 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 39 cars reported to arrive, 850 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,264 head, or 192 cars, against 344 cars for the same time last week; the market dragged this morning; notwithstanding the unfavorable news from the East owners, on account of the light run, advanced prices ¼c.@⅜c. on last week's closing prices, and obtained the same on the little sold; but little was done, buyers holding off for better terms; the independent dealers are rejoicing to-day over the reported reduction of through freights from Chicago to New-York, and from Buffalo to Albany and New-York. They contend that this puts them on an equal footing with the more favored firms of capitalists who enjoyed heretofore private low rates or drawbacks from various railways. They attribute the reduction to the direct influence of the Western granges. Sales, 293 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,148 ℔s. to 1,478 ℔s., at $5 37½@$6 50; 6 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 914 ℔s. to 1,322 ℔s., at $4 77½@$5; 20 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,136 ℔s., at $5 37½; 36 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,105 ℔s., at $5 37½; 42 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 875 ℔s. to 978 ℔s., at $4 12½@$4 30; 16 head Michigan Oxen, averaging 1,371 ℔s., at $5 25. Sheep and Lambs; receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,100 head, against 7,600 head for the same time last week; most of the Sheep that went over the scales this morning were sold yesterday afternoon at about last week's closing prices; the same rates could not be obtained to-day; the market was dull, buyers hanging off; sales, 700 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 70 ℔s. to 95 ℔s., at $5 50@$5 87½; 543 head Indiana Sheep, ranging from 79 ℔s. to 91 ℔s., at $4@$5 62½; 82 head Illinois Sheep, averaging 72 ℔s., $4 70; 165 head choice Canada Sheep and Lambs, averaging 150 ℔s., at $7 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,900 head, against 13,000 head for the same time last week; the market dragged at $5 25@$5 62½ for Yorkers; $5 90@$6 25 for heavy Hogs; buyers are holding off; quality good.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged; low grades in good demand. Wheat very dull; No. 1, $1 22½ bid; car lots of No. 3 Fall, $1 45. Corn unchanged; in good demand for futures; No. 2 Mixed, 61½c. on the east side in elevator, for cash; 64¾c.@65c. April. Oats active and higher at 47½c.@49c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley firm; Northern Spring, $1 80. Rye firm at 89c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork quiet; round lots of hard side, $15; small lots, $15 50. Green Meats lower; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Dry-salted Meats quiet and weak; small lots of loose Shoulders sold at 5⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8c., cash and buyer till 3d of March. Bacon easy; only order trade. Lard lower; 8⅝c. asked, 8½c. bid. Live Hogs firmer; Shipping, $4 75@$5 10; Packers, $5 10@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$5 85. Cattle quiet; Corn-fed Texans and fair to good Natives, $4 25@$4 75. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and lower at $1 23 for No. 1 Spring; $1 20¾@$1 21 for No. 2 do., cash, $1 22½ March, $1 25 April; No. 3 do., $1 15; Rejected, $1 10. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 56¾c. cash, 57¼c. March, 62½c. May. Oats steady at 42¼c. for No. 2 spot, 43c. asked March; Rejected, 39c. Rye firm and scarce at 82c.@83c. for No. 2 Fresh. Barley steady at $1 74@$1 75 for No. 2 Spring Fresh; $1 55@$1 55½ for No. 3 Spring. Dressed Hogs firm at $6 50. Whisky firm at 96c. Pork dull and lower at $14 25, cash or March; $14 60, April. Lard in fair demand and lower; cash nominally 8⅞c.; March sold at 8⅞c.; closed at $8 90. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders quotable at 5⅜c.; Short Rib Middles sold at 7½c.; Short Clear Middles, 7⅝c. Bacon steady and unchanged. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 144,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, and 20,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats; 3,000 bushels Rye, and 16,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 12c.; Refined, 14½c. Flour quiet but firm; Superfine, $5 25; Extras, $6 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 75@$8. Wheat unchanged, quiet, and steady. Rye—State, 96c. Corn very dull; Yellow, 76c.@78c. Oats—White, 58c.@64c. Whisky firm, $1 00½. Provisions dull and declining.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Wheat—There is a moderate milling demand for Wheat at steady prices; sales of two cars No. 1 White Canada at $1 85. Rye is lower, and sells in the street at 85c. Corn quiet; Round Yellow, in small bag lots, sold at 80c. for New and 87½c. for Old. Old Western Mixed in small supply, and held at 90c.; New more plentiful at 85c. Barley held firm, [illegible] West, and $2 27 for Quints; sales of one car Two-rowed State at the Susquehanna Depot at $1 90, and 48 bags do. at $1 75. Barley-malt inactive, with sales of one car City-made Two-rowed State at $1 90. Oats quiet but steady; sales of one car No. 2 State at 58½c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—Flour steady. Wheat dull at $1 45@$1 50. Corn dull at 60c.@62c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 48c.@54c. Rye firm and scarce at 99c.@$1. Barley—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 Fall, $1 70@$1 80. Butter easier at 33c.@34c. for Choice. Provisions dull, but closed with a shade better feeling. Pork dull, nominal, at $15 25@$15 50. Lard dull and unsettled; more sellers than buyers; quoted, Steam, 8⅞c.; Kettle, 9 1-16c. Bulk Meats easier; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Live Hogs dull; light grades selling at $5 40; heavy grades at $5 80@$6; receipts, 1,600; shipments, 1,000. Whisky in good demand and firm at 96c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 9,400 bbls.; Wheat, 44,856 bushels; Corn, 43,575 bushels; Oats, 30,770 bushels; Barley, 9,019 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 37,410 bushels; Corn, 36,400 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Baker's, $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat dull and nominal; Milwaukee, No. 1 Spring, $1 53@$1 54; do. No. 2 do., $1 45; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 43; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn nominal; No. 2 on the track offered at 71c.@73c.; old, 75c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 55c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 85@$2; Western, $1 88@$1 90; Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt—Canada, $2@$2 25; Western, $1 80@$2. Dressed Hogs, $7@$7 50. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—Flour in improved demand and steady. Wheat quiet, choice White, $1 90; fair to prime do., $1 70@$1 85; choice Amber, $1 90; good to prime Red, $1 78@$1 85; common to fair do., $1 60@$1 75; Pennsylvania do., $1 75@$1 78; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 55@$1 65; Western Spring, $1 50@$1 55. Corn firm and steady; Southern White, 80c.@85c.; do. Yellow, 75c.@77c.; Mixed Western active at 80c., on the spot. Oats active and firmer; Southern, 60c.@63c.; Western, 60c.@62c. Rye firmer at 96c.@98c. Hay unchanged. Provisions unchanged and quiet. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal; fair to prime Rio cargoes 24½c.@26½c. Whisky quiet at 99c.@$1.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 24½ for No. 1; $1 22½ for No. 2; March, $1 23½; April, $1 25¾. Oats steady at 40¾c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 57c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye quiet at 79c. for No. 1. Barley quiet at $1 75 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 50@$14 75. Hams in pickle firm at 9½c.@10½c.; Boxed Middles, 7⅞c.@8c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders firm at 5¾c., loose. Lard dull at 9c. for Steam; 10¼c. for Kettle. Hogs quiet at $6 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,200 Hogs. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour and 22,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Feb. 10.—Flour steady; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 85. Corn quiet at 80c. Oats firm; sales of one car State at 55c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal—$1 55 for Bolted; $1 50 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Ship-stuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26, ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 49 for Amber Michigan; $1 55½ April; No. 1 Red, $1 55; No. 2 do., $1 47½. Corn dull and lower; sales of High Mixed at 64½c.; April, 67c.; New, 60c.; March, 62½c.; Low Mixed New, 59½c. Oats dull and drooping at 47¼c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs quiet at $7 10. Clover-seeds quiet at $5 10; Mammoth, $5 40. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat and 23,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Corn in good demand and higher at 78@79c. for White; 85c. for Yellow. Oats scarce and firmer at 62c. Bran dull at $1. Hay dull at $17 for Prime; $20 for Choice. Pork dull and lower; offering at $16 50. Bacon dull and lower at 7½c. for Shoulders; 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¾c. for Clear Sides. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111⅞. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 39@$5 40.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet. Oats, 60c.@65c. Provisions quiet. Pork, $15 25@$15 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, $8 95@$9 ⅌ cwt.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12¼c.@12½c. Lard, 9¼c.@9⅜c. for tierce, 10¼c.@10½c. for keg, 9c. for steam. Whisky, 95½c.

DETROIT, Feb. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 63¼; No. 1 White, $1 56½; Amber Michigan, $1 47. Corn dull; lower, 63½c.@64c. Oats in good demand at 47c. Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Corn in good demand at 75c. Oats quiet and weak at 58c.@59c. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk Meats steady.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—Grain quiet and unchanged. Petroleum active and higher at 12¾c.@13c. for Standard White in car lots.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Cotton irregular, demand fair; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 9,323 bales; gross, 9,781 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,527 bales; to the Continent, 1,529 bales; to France, 1,814 bales; sales last evening, 3,500 bales; stock, 335,705 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 1,388 bales; gross receipts, 1,407 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,140 bales; coastwise, 356 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 67,312 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 2,170 bales; exports, coastwise, 864 bales; to France, 1,900 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 55,786 bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; gross receipts, 434 bales; exports, coastwise, 301 bales; sales, 163 bales; spinners, 61 bales; stock, 14,133 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet and in fair demand; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 2,351 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,325 bales; coastwise, 204 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 119,027 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,859 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,750 bales; coastwise, 2,755 bales; sales, 1,857 bales; stock, 85,948 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet and easier; offerings light of desirable; Low Middling, 14½c.@15c.; receipts, 1,723 bales; shipments, 1,528 bales; stock 72,547 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet, steady; Middling, nominally 15c.; net receipts, 159 bales; stock, 4,651 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 10—10:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 105¼; new 5s, 103. Erie Railway Shares, 44½; do. Preferred, 68½.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44¼.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44¼@44½.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½ ⅌ cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate. Consols for money, 92; for the account, 92⅛@92¼. American Securities scarce. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 109; 1867s, 109⅛; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 103¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 65c.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 67½c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—12:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 23,000 quarters, including 18,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull; Wheat, 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 13s. 7d.@13s. 10d. for Club do., and 11s. 10d.@12s. 5d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 38s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 73s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard 44s. ⅌ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,900 bales were American; sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7⅞d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8 1-16d. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Refined Petroleum, 13d. ⅌ gallon. Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.; Spirits Turpentine, 35s.@36s. ⅌ cwt.

A PRIZE-FIGHT.

A prize-fight took place in a room in the suburbs of Brooklyn, yesterday morning, between "Jem" Codey and "Tom" Maloney, for $200 a side. A number of sporting men, and a large crowd of roughs of the lowest class were present. A ring had been formed by ropes stretched from one wall to the other. The windows in the rear were masked, and other precautions taken to prevent a surprise by the Police. Shortly after 3 o'clock A. M., the preliminaries were all arranged, and the men brought into the room. Maloney won the toss for choice of corners. "Jack" Graham, a well-known Brooklyn rough, and a friend seconded Cody, while John Costello and an assistant acted in like capacity for Maloney. The fighting was desperate for ten rounds, and decidedly in Maloney's favor. In the eleventh round Cody turned the tables and beat Maloney terribly about the face, cutting his nether lip and closing his left eye. Maloney continued to come up at the call of time, round after round, and punished Cody, but not having the same stamina his blows lacked force. In the twentieth round Cody had Maloney at his mercy, and Costello wanted Maloney to allow him to throw up the sponge. Maloney refused and continued to fight for six more rounds, until both eyes were closed and his face was beat out of all resemblance to humanity. On time being called for the twenty-seventh round he was insensible, and his seconds elevated the sponge in token of his defeat. The fight lasted one hour and eleven minutes, during which time twenty-six rounds were fought. Cody did not escape unscathed; his right eye was closed, his nose cut, and he was badly beaten about the body.

DUTCH HEINRICHS AGAIN ARRESTED.

Detective Kelly, of the Eighth Precinct, while traveling on a Broadway car saw Henry Newman, better known as the notorious Dutch Heinrichs jump on the rear platform of the car at Eighteenth street. Heinrichs jumped off the car at Thirteenth street, and the detective, although he admits that he did not see him do anything improper, followed him and arrested him. Heinrichs was arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market, who [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A Round of Pleasure—Mr. G. L. Fox, the Marten Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Folline—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Elene—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. H. A. Weaver.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The Rag Picker.—Varieties—Mr. E. Eddy, Miss Nelly Pieris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Wrong Man in the Right Place, &c.—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville, Operatic, and Novelty Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Egyptian Antiquities—Paintings.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.

STEINWAY HALL.—Concert in Costume by the Caroline Richings Musical Union.

BAIN HALL.—The Pilgrim, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

For Sale.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* Times *Office.*

The proceedings in full of the recent important Convention of Iron Masters in the City of Philadelphia, will be printed in The Weekly Times *of Wednesday, Feb. 11. Orders for extra copies will be received at the counting-room, and should be forwarded without delay.*

It is not superfluous to point out that the only valuable contributions to the discussion of the state of affairs in Louisiana have thus far proceeded from members of the Republican Party. There is no Democrat, for instance, who has made a speech on the subject worth mentioning the same day with the speech of Senator Carpenter. No one in the Democratic Party has taken the trouble to get up the facts so thoroughly as Mr. Carpenter, and although the Democrats chuckle hugely over his speech, none of them are capable of even presenting a passable imitation of it. We think that anybody who reads it carefully will admit that it is quite equal to the ablest of the arguments presented to the Senate at any period since Webster's palmy days. With reference to Senator Carpenter's conclusions, we have already had much to say, and shall have still more. At present we are simply referring to his speech as a masterly narrative of the events which have thrown the State of Louisiana into its present confusion. It would be a change to see any Democrat discussing a public question with half the grasp, research, and clearness exhibited in Senator Carpenter's very able speech.

Mr. Disraeli appears to be very well satisfied with the results of the elections in Great Britain, so far as they have yet gone, and no wonder, since the Conservatives seem to have wrested 52 seats from the Liberals. The statement that Lords Salisbury and Carnarvon have settled their differences with Mr. Disraeli, and are once more on good terms with the Conservative leader, is promising for the party. Lord Salisbury bitterly resented the Reform bill introduced by Mr. Disraeli, and retired from all co-operation with his party. He has probably now made up his mind to accept what cannot be altered, and his accession to the new Ministry would be a source of very great strength to it, for he is one of the ablest men now living in England. In his younger days he was a *Saturday Reviewer*, and there are not many journalists who possess his literary gifts. If the new Ministry is to be made up of men like Lord Salisbury, it will compare well in point of mere intellectual power with any Cabinet which England has had for many years past.

The report of two very competent architects upon the possibility of enlarging, on the present site, the accommodation of the Tombs, will be generally regarded as a somewhat disappointing document. It amounts briefly to this: The difficulties of enlarging the present building are numerous, but their extent can only be ascertained after more minute investigation of the foundations than has been made. Any possible modification on a large scale of the existing structure could not be effected with a proper regard to the requirements of light and ventilation. About fourteen cells might be added to each tier, by altering the interior plan of the south wing, facing on Centre street; and that seems to be all that can be done in the direction of making the Tombs adequate to the needs of the City. On the whole, the report does not bear out the opinion of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, that the [illegible] can be made to yield all the accommodation required for many years to come.

Every citizen will cordially indorse the opinion of Controller Green that 3 46-100 per cent. is a very oppressive rate of taxation, and that any measures for its reduction which can possibly be sanctioned by the Legislature ought to be taken at once. The bills introduced by Senator Booth, yesterday, provide for a readjustment by the concurring vote of the Board of Apportionment of the burdens for 1874. If, as the Controller intimates, the rate of taxation for the year can be greatly lowered, by a reconsideration of the estimates, and a more direct application than has yet been made of City revenues to the expenditures of the year, no time ought to be lost in granting the legislative authority required for these purposes.

When the Republican State Convention of Connecticut meets to-day, it will doubtless reflect the harmony now happily existing in the party in the State by nominating for the several offices the gentlemen who have already been named by the public voice. It is within the power of the convention to organize victory this year, and we hope the opportunity will not be neglected. By proper nominations, and frankly meeting all pending issues, State and national, the way to success will be prepared. But the Republicans must not suppose they can win without hard work down to the closing of the polls. Last year they were beaten by 5,814 votes in a total of 85,304, and they thus enter upon the canvass with the odds apparently against them. But the disaster of last year was wholly due to dissensions in their own ranks which do not now exist, they may fairly consider that they start with the chances about even. Taking this most favorable view of the case, however, they must still spare no effort if they desire to succeed. The party has a most efficient organization, and being now thoroughly united, should be able to regain control of the State.

A resolution presented in the State Senate yesterday by Mr. Lowery should be passed as soon as possible. When it appears from the report of the Controller that two-thirds of all the property in the State escapes all public burdens, and that most of it belongs to wealthy capitalists, it is manifest that something should be done to equalize taxation. But there is nothing novel in the statement of the Controller, for it has long been known that the Tax laws of New-York permitted the most flagrant injustice to be done both to the State and the citizens. They should have been revised long since, and no one can allege that the movement contemplated by the resolution of Mr. Lowery is premature. The present session of the Legislature should not be allowed to close without the enactment of a law which will distribute the burden of taxation equally upon all the property in the State. Such a law as this would prevent the arbitrary discriminations which marked the proceedings of the State Assessors last year, and, while largely increasing the revenues of the State, would do no injustice to any of the counties. A law of this character requires great care in its preparation, and the Legislature cannot begin the work too soon.

The Bankrupt act amendment has passed the Senate, and now go to the House. The action of the Senate has been so deliberate and so decided that there is no longer any reason to anticipate the repeal of the law at this session. Either the amendments of the Senate will be substantially concurred in, or there will be a compromise between the two Houses, or the law will remain intact as it now is.

SUITS TO RECOVER RING PLUNDER.

Investigations into the mass of details bearing upon the robberies of Tweed and his confederates have now been in progress for at least two years. These researches have revealed the existence of a clearly-traceable steal amounting to over $23,000,000. It need hardly be added that a great deal more has been stolen in a variety of ways, to which no mere burrowing in books or accounts can lend the stamp of legal certainty. But the sum which is proved to have been stolen is surely vast enough to prompt the inquiry, Is there no possibility of making the plunderers disgorge some of the booty? It would not be very difficult in the course of a short tour through the City to point out the equivalents in stone and lime and building lots of a large portion of this money. By extending the area of investigation to Greenwich and Norwalk the explanation of how it was spent could be rendered still clearer. And yet, if the City got judgment to-morrow upon its suits to recover the stolen money, it is exceedingly doubtful whether enough property could be levied on to pay the very moderate expenses of prosecuting these suits.

How does it happen that with Tweed and Ingersoll in jail, and Connolly, Fields, Woodward, Genet, and others fugitives from justice, the injured tax-payers of New-York have not yet been able to recover a dollar of the money of which they have been robbed? In the first place, because the steal was big enough to give the conspirators control of courts, Legislatures, and prosecuting officials, and even after they had lost that, to enable them to engage some of the highest legal talent in the State with which to fight every step of the people's struggle for justice. Again, the offenses charged against the officials who had plundered this City were in their character, as well as in their magnitude, without precedent in the history of our public trusts. The law had devised plenty of remedies, by which a delinquent tax-payer or contractor could be made to pay his debts to the governing body of a city, county, or town; but for the remedies to be employed when the case was reversed, and the entire local Government had incurred vast liabilities to the tax-payers, it was necessary to make legal precedents, or to go back to the English fountains of our jurisprudence to find them.

When the delegation from the Committee of Seventy went to see Gov. Hoffman in the Fall of 1871, they had a general impression that the pass to which public business had been reduced in New-York City was such as to demand the interposition of the strong arm of the State. A Mayor and Council in sympathy with the men who had been proved to have plundered the City of millions, prosecuting officers who were their creatures, and Judges who were in their pay, presented such a combination of obstacles to the course of justice as utterly defied the operation of any Municipal machinery, and which was emphatically beyond the reach of ours, because its construction had been part of the same conspiracy. The Committee of Reformers asked, among other things, that the State Attorney General should undertake the neglected task of prosecuting the Ring thieves, and that point, at least, was gained. From that time to this, the counsel to whom was delegated the task of representing the Attorney General in the courts have been engaged in the effort to establish the right of the State to sue for the recovery of money stolen under cover of legislative enactment from the tax-payers of New-York.

It cannot be charged that the selection of the people of the State as the plaintiffs in the civil suits against Tweed, Connolly, and Ingersoll has been the cause of the long and tedious wrangle in the courts. Had it been possible—which it was not till long after the commencement of these suits—to make the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, or the Board of Supervisors in good faith the plaintiffs, the defense would, of course, have taken the other tack, and denied the right of either the City Corporation or the County Board to sue for the recovery of the money. In any case the question must have traversed the same weary round—Special Term, General Term, and Court of Appeals—since, as the result has shown, the judicial mind of the State is pretty evenly poised between the question of whether the Board of Supervisors or the people of the State are the rightful plaintiffs in the suits referred to. One General Term affirmed, in the cases of Tweed and Connolly, the right of the State to sue; another, in the case of Ingersoll, denied it, so that before trying the cases on their merits at all it was necessary to have the ruling of the court of last resort on the preliminary question of who are the legal representatives of the plundered tax-payers. Without this, there would have remained the obvious danger, after a verdict had been obtained, of finding that the whole business had to be done over again because the party recovering the money had no right either to hold or dispose of it.

In the Court of Appeals to-day begins the final hearing on this much-debated and highly-important question. But we fear that the decision, whatever it may be, will be of value rather to succeeding generations than to the one which the Ring has plundered. While the lawyers have been wrangling, the guilty officials have been quietly dispossessing themselves of their property—a process which successive Legislatures, though appealed to on the subject, have refused to interpose to prevent. The civil suits now pending relate to the recovery of the money abstracted from the County Treasury under cover of the celebrated resolution submitted by Mayor Hall to the interim Board of Audit. They, therefore, refer to the same transactions for which the criminal sentences of Tweed and Ingersoll were obtained. They are nominally for the recovery of $6,000,000 wrongfully diverted from the purpose defined by the Legislature, and a large portion of which has been traced into the bank accounts of the chief conspirators. It is some consolation to reflect that the upshot of all this tedious litigation will be to greatly simplify and expedite the course of justice in any future cases of a similar kind. But unless the power of attaching the property of indicted officials is conferred by statute, no legal process is likely to be prompt enough to prevent a tying up of the spoil beyond public reach, such as has been so successfully practiced in the present cases.

STREET CLEANING.

The Assembly Committee should make thorough work of the investigation into the operations of the Street-cleaning Bureau of this City, which has been ordered by the Assembly. At the conclusion of its labors we ought to know a great deal more about this branch of our affairs than has yet been divulged, and to this end the committee should have power to send for persons and papers, so that the whole matter may be subjected to the most exhaustive examination. It is certainly possible to discover the exact cost of cleaning a mile of paved street, including the expense of carting away the refuse, and it is equally feasible to ascertain the number of miles of paved streets in the City which must be cleaned. With these two facts acquired, it is a simple matter of multiplication to inform us just how much we must pay for cleaning the streets any given number of times per annum. So it does not appear impossible to determine the precise cost of taking away one cart-load of ashes and garbage, and the records should certainly show how many of these loads the City produces per day or per annum. Another resort to simple multiplication will show the expense of this branch of the service, and with it we shall have the total of the necessary outlay for all the legitimate operations of the bureau.

The committee should understand at the outset that they will not get these facts without digging for them, for they have always been jealously guarded. It is obvious, therefore, that it is important to learn how to dig for them. The first step should be to subject the Police Commissioners and Inspector Thorne to a rigid examination. The pay-rolls and all other records of the bureau should be carefully scrutinized. Some information will thus be secured, but it should by no means be deemed conclusive. The officials have, no doubt, a plausible tale to recite, and their records will probably seem to corroborate it. This is a case where comparisons are not odious to the general public. It is necessary to summon John L. Brown, Shepherd Knapp, Mr. Devoe, and all others who have been engaged in the street-cleaning business. Not only should the contractors be examined, but all their subordinates having an intimate knowledge of their operations should be required to tell what they know. But more than all else, the committee should examine the Health officials, and gain all the information on this subject to be derived from their records. While the Brown contract was yet in force, the Board of Health was authorized to do "extra" street cleaning, and although it was done when the board was under Tammany control, the expense of this cleaning cannot fail to be suggestive. But there was also some street cleaning done by the board when Dr. Elisha Harris was Sanitary Superintendent, and there is reason to believe that his testimony would be valuable. By a patient and careful examination of all these witnesses, the committee will be reasonably certain to get at the actual cost of cleaning a mile of paved street and taking away a cart-load of ashes and garbage.

Having acquired this information, the committee will have commenced its labors creditably, for it will then be prepared to lay bare the abuses of the present Street-cleaning Bureau. That these are numerous and inexcusable there is good reason to believe. In seeking the truth in this matter we have unearthed many of these abuses, the existence of which we had not before suspected. No doubt the committee can discover many others. But should the committee do no more than we have already accomplished, the bureau must be condemned in the official report, as it has been before the public. A mere glance at the pay-roll will show it to be filled with a large number of inspectors, firemen, and other officials whose salaries aggregate many thousands of dollars per annum, and nearly half of whom are unnecessary. The records of the Police Board will show that Charlick's lots were filled with street refuse for which he paid nothing, and testimony can be obtained that before he was a Commissioner he paid twenty-five cents per cubic yard for such refuse. It can be shown that by careful management the refuse of the streets ought to yield about $70,000 per annum, and the records will prove that under the present system it has not yielded a dollar to the public Treasury, unless the Police Commissioners have somewhere made a secret record to the contrary. There is reason to believe that the method of disposing of street refuse, garbage, and ashes is wasteful, if not corrupt, and the committee should not fail to make careful inquiry into this matter. There are many other abuses which will, no doubt, be brought to the attention of the committee, and no one of them should be passed by as unworthy of notice.

It should be borne in mind that there is no complaint concerning the amount of money it costs to clean the streets. The only complaint is about the sum which is required to not clean them. Our citizens are willing to pay any reasonable price for decently clean streets, but they do object to an exorbitant sum for filthy thoroughfares. Under the Brown contract they paid $496,000 per annum, and with the hope that there would be a commensurate improvement there was no objection when the amount was successively increased until the adoption of the existing system, with an allowance of $1,000,000 per year. But the condition of the streets is worse rather than better, and it is not strange that people should be curious to learn what is done with the extra $504,000. It is this anxiety which it is the duty of the Assembly Committee to satisfy. If it prosecute its task in the proper spirit it will not have much difficulty in fully meeting public expectation.

THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE.

There has been spreading for some time an idea or hypothesis among the more philosophic medical men, and among the thoughtful "laity," that many species of disease have their sources in, and are scattered by, seeds or germs. The thought itself is an impressive and natural one, that there may be a "cholera seed" or "scarlet-fever germ" or "typhoid sporule" floating through the air, just as there are floating seeds of thistles or dandelions, or germs of tulip-trees or limes, or scores of the nameless plants which sow themselves wherever there is the slightest bit of soil or moisture favoring. It is evident that both air and soil are full of these unseen seeds, for we have only to burn one species of vegetation when, immediately, entirely different species spring up, showing that for uncounted years the germs of the latter have been lying dormant in the earth waiting for the favorable moment to germinate and grow. So with the seeds of different species of disease. No doubt in this City there is an invisible cloud of "scarlet-fever germs," "typhoid seeds," and cholera or "diphtheria spores," always drifting over from the densely-crowded poor quarters into those of the wealthy, filling the houses and garments, and lying *perdu* until the favorable moment in the organism of some child or delicate person gives them a chance to spring up into vigorous growth.

It is deeply interesting to the laity to know how far these theories are substantiated by scientific experiment or careful experience. Dr. John C. Dalton, in a recent lecture before the New-York Academy of Medicine, on "The Origin and Propagation of Disease," has attempted to throw the light of the most recent scientific discoveries on this interesting subject. He points out that the tendency of the medical mind to believe in the germ origin of disease was first given by the discoveries relating to parasitic diseases. Thus, for a long period, no one had any idea that the *scabies* or itch was anything more than an eruptive disease, but when the insect itself was discovered, (or rediscovered,) its mode of laying eggs and the time required for hatching and scattering its young, it is plain that an important step was made in the means of prevention and cure, and one which would suggest similar discoveries in other branches of medical science. In the same way, the discoveries of the physical connection between two different internal parasites, the tape-worm of man and the parasite of measly pork, put physicians at once on a scientific method of treatment for the human disease.

For a long time, without doubt, physicians and patients puzzled themselves over diseases which they could not understand, which they sometimes called rheumatic and sometimes typhoid cases. Now such cases, it is perfectly understood, are due to a parasitic insect of microscopic size, which has the power of diffusing itself rapidly through the system, and producing all the symptoms of a fever; we allude to the cases of infection through *trichina spiralis*, caused by eating trichinous pork. It would even seem that there are trichinous epidemics, or such favoring conditions in man and beast that these dreadful parasites can spread with immense rapidity and fatal effects. All these cases, however, are of animal parasites with sexual reproduction, and capable of being detected by the microscope or scientific processes. The great field lies beyond, comparatively unworked, of vegetable organisms as the causes of disease.

Certain skin diseases are now known, by careful experiment, to be caused by parasitic vegetation. The question, of course, might arise, say in regard to "ring-worm," whether the microscopic fungus caused the disease, or the disease the fungus. A double test, however, could easily be made, if the fungus spores can be transplanted to the skin of another individual, and there germinate and produce the disease; or if they be treated by the application of, say iodine or sulphurous acid, thus destroying the vitality of the fungus, and the disorder be put an end to, or mere secondary symptoms be left behind. The inference would then be logical that the vegetable organism is the cause of the disease.

The immense and destructive influence of microscopic fungi in causing disease among plants is now recognized in the famous "potato rot," and the widespread malady of the grapevine from *oidium*. May not fungi be a source of what are called the "zymotic" or fermenting human diseases—such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, cholera, and the like? Thus far science can only say that there is a certain analogy between the effects of yeast fungi in fermentation and the phenomena of these diseases. The fixed time which intervenes between exposure to a contagion and its appearance, the regular course of the symptoms, their definite termination within a prescribed period, and the evident reproduction of the contagious matter—these are all indications for future scientific discovery. They point toward "germs of disease," but do not prove them. The presence, too, of one of the smallest and simplest of living organisms, called *bacteria*, in all forms of putrefaction, so that they are now considered the living cause of it, and their development in the interior of living organisms causing certain diseases, of sheep for instance, give an indication of what yet may be discovered as the cause of many human contagious diseases, especially of such a disorder as small-pox.

Dr. Dalton says nothing of the existence of a "cholera germ" which was thought to have been discovered a few years since, nor of the action of camphor-bearing vegetation in checking the spread of malaria, both of which make the germ theory more probable. The inference from all these facts and analogies presented by Dr. Dalton seems to be that many diseases are probably spread or caused by vegetable and animal germs. And with this theory before them, physicians will undoubtedly hit upon many new modes of prevention and cure.

PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS.

A second and enlarged edition of a volume entitled *Pennsylvania Dutch*, has recently been published. The work is principally composed of a number of essays on different topics relating to the class of persons indicated by its title, and contains much valuable information, though it does not attempt to present a full and systematic view of the entire subject, and indeed, that would have been scarcely practicable except in a book of a good deal larger size. The word "Dutch," in the title, is, as the author explains, employed on account of its being popularly used even by the people themselves. The word, properly, should be "German."

Until within a few years past, the Pennsylvania Germans were a singularly isolated class of an American population. We have spoken of the word "German" being a more appropriate designation than "Dutch," but in reality they are neither Dutch nor Germans, but Americans. In fact, it would be difficult to name any communities of whom a larger proportion have been born in this country. The ancestors of many of them came to our shores more than a hundred, and some of them over a hundred and fifty, years ago. There are, indeed, a good many Germans, in the strict sense of the word, in Pennsylvania, and, to some extent, they mingle with the population of which we are speaking, but not very much more, we think, than they do with other portions of the people. Indeed, the spoken language of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" is not by any means pure German; and it is rather an overstrained compliment to call it even a dialect of German. They can usually understand genuine German pretty well when they hear it, but their own language is a barbarous dialect, exceedingly limited in its vocabulary, and having almost no literature whatever. It is now disappearing very rapidly, and in less than half a century there will, in all probability, be scarcely a trace of it.

The Pennsylvania German element in the population of our country has, in some respects, been very much underrated. This arises principally from circumstances connected with their language. The most intelligent part of them have for generations been learning English and becoming identified with the English-speaking population. The greater part of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" stock has probably thus been merged in the general mass of the American people. Fifty years hence this will, no doubt, be the case with all of it, so far as language is concerned, and with almost all of it in nearly every other respect. We have no means of giving a definite estimate of the number of persons in the country of the ancestry of which we are speaking, but it is much larger than most people, even in Pennsylvania, imagine. One reason for this is the manner in which many of the family names have been Anglicized. Very many individuals had, before learning English, rather indefinite ideas as to how their names were spelt, and some of those that did know desired to avoid the mistakes which English-speaking people often make in attempting to pronounce the German spelling.

The distinctive peculiarities of the Pennsylvania Germans have, as would naturally be supposed, been less obliterated or modified by modern changes among the agricultural class than any other. The old-fashioned "Pennsylvania Dutch" farmers have generally been considered an exceedingly ignorant set of people, and so a large part of them were, in regard to many subjects. At the same time, there were some of the most ignorant among them, so far as books were concerned, who could, thirty or forty years ago, have taught the people of New-England many things of value in reference to agriculture which they hardly know yet, or at any rate, which they have only learned very recently. In no part of the United States has farming been carried to greater perfection than among some of the most exclusively "Dutch" neighborhoods in Berks and Lancaster Counties. In none, probably, strange as it may seem, has agriculture been conducted on more thoroughly scientific principles. How, with the little knowledge of books that so many of them possessed, they made out to accomplish this, is a question which we are unable to answer.

The Pennsylvania Germans are often spoken of as very fond of money, but we see no evidence that they are on the whole any more so than other people. They are seldom given to speculating, and are apt to prefer hard work to a prospective rise in values, as a means of increasing their property. There are few classes of the population of the United States that calculate their pecuniary resources so exclusively by what they actually have, rather than by what they expect to have. Still, there is, in many things, an immense amount of enterprise among them. In the two counties we have mentioned, and of which they constitute probably a larger proportion of the inhabitants than in any others, the roads, the bridges, and above all, the railroads, are such as few parts of the United States of the same extent and population could show anything at all equal to.

The Pennsylvania Germans and their descendants are principally found in certain districts of the old-settled agricultural portions of the State. There are comparatively few of them in the coal regions. A great many of them are in Philadelphia; but there they have generally become identified with the rest of the population. A large number are in the West, though they have usually shown less disposition to emigrate than most classes of our people in the old States. They are, on the whole, an exceedingly valuable portion of the community wherever they are. Many of the most eminent men of Pennsylvania, in all departments of usefulness, are of this origin; and this will no doubt be hereafter still more the case when the difficulties in regard to education which their peculiarity of language has occasioned shall have entirely disappeared.

CARELESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.

Of the unusually large number of accidents which have occurred since the beginning of the present year, through what is termed the careless use of fire-arms, a great many have been of a peculiarly distressing character. One of them resulted in the amputation of the right arm of a carpenter of Southampton, Long Island, who was the sole support of a wife and child. He was one of a shooting party on a piece of land called the Low Neck. While endeavoring to get out of a belt of underwood, his gun became entangled. Instead of withdrawing it cautiously, he jerked it violently. The recoil threw it from his hand, and discharged the contents into his arm, shattering the limb in a shocking way. The unfortunate man, we believe, has partly recovered from the effects of his wound, but, under the circumstances, it might have been more merciful to him if he had died. He cannot work at his trade any more, and instead of being a help, he can only be a burden on his poor young wife, who will now be obliged to labor for all three. The second case, if we remember rightly, occurred in Missouri. Two young men, brothers, the only offspring of their parents, were engaged in a similar occupation to that which proved so disastrous to the carpenter. The elder, being the more active, had no difficulty in getting over the fences they encountered. The younger occasionally accepted help. When on their way home they came upon a very high fence. The elder, according to habit, extended his gun to his brother to draw him over, but the latter had no sooner seized it than the barrel was discharged, killing him instantly. The agony of the survivor was, of course, indescribable.

The third case occurred at Cincinnati, Ohio. It was the most terrible in its consequences. In a saloon in Second street, in that city, there resided two men. One was the proprietor, a good-natured German named Rebmann, and the other a deaf-mute, named Sloss, his friend and companion. Those who knew them both well have declared that they were very warmly attached to each other. Rebmann was of a playful disposition. He had a knack of making fun by signs that proved very entertaining to Sloss. On the night of the 10th of January, after having exhausted all other agencies, he suddenly thought of his revolver. Sloss was standing at the counter, building castles with matches. Rebmann stood inside, and so covered him with his weapon that when the former lifted his head he found the barrel almost touching his forehead. The scare was indeed most effectively accomplished. Rebmann, forgetting that the revolver was loaded, snapped the hammer twice. At the second explosion a ball crashed through the brain of Sloss, who died on the following day. Until after the death of his friend, Rebmann bore up as well as could be expected, but no sooner had the eyes of the former been closed, than he went mad, and endeavored to destroy his own life by drowning.

Within the past few days, two very melancholy accidents occurred at Hartford. The son of a well-known gentleman, a young man twenty years of age, fatally wounded himself while handling a pistol; and the son of another gentleman was shot by a companion while both were engaged in playing with a similar weapon.

With such impressive warnings against the careless use of fire-arms, it seems almost incredible that the number of accidents should be increasing rather than decreasing. The cases we have cited in general outlines can scarcely be considered new. They are merely old tragedies re-enacted with different scenery and different casts of characters.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK.

A PEOPLE'S LINE PROJECTED—LOW RATES AND GOOD ACCOMMODATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—Another movement is on the tapis for the construction of a new railroad between New-York and Philadelphia, under the General Railroad law of New-Jersey. The prospectus of the new air line states that it is to be built in the interest of cheap transportation, and is directly opposed to all kinds of monopolies. In fact, it is to be a "people's railroad," and every person of Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, or of other States, may have a share in the enterprise for a sum as low as $5. It is intended to be a home railway, in and for the inhabitants of New-Jersey, as well as those people who may traverse her territory between New-York and Philadelphia. The rates for passage will be placed at such a figure as will give the investors but a fair profit, and nothing more. The following gentlemen have been mentioned as the Board of Construction: Ex-Governors Price, Randolph, Newell, Haines, and Olden, and Gov. Joel Parker. W. C. Alexander, formerly President of the New-Jersey Senate, but now President of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, of New-York, is named as General Trustee. John Daggett Hunt, who was instrumental in securing the passage of the General Railroad law, is the originator of the scheme. This gentleman, and other prominent gentlemen, will soon address the citizens of Trenton, N. J., in the behalf of the new railroad. Much interest is manifested among the citizens of the State in regard to the undertaking.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

THE PAPERS SENT TO THE HOUSE BY SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The Sanborn contracts were sent to the House to-day minus the names of the parties from whom the contractors undertook to recover money withheld from the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury in his letter transmitting the copies gave the same reasons substantially for withholding the names as were given in the dispatches of last night. The contracts, as has been evident to those who have given attention to the subject, exhibit nothing on their face except a regular and lawful transaction by the Treasury Department and the persons with whom the contracts were made. In form they follow the terms of the law as nearly as the nature of the instruments permit, and incorporated in the papers themselves are the statements that the parties taking the contracts have furnished information in compliance with the law, upon which they expect to recover amounts of money that are specified. One of the contracts was in the name of W. H. Kelsey, for the collection of about $100,000, but it was surrendered and afterward renewed with Campbell, who again surrendered it to J. Nicholson Elbert. One of the contracts under date of Sept. 1, 1873, is made by John Clark. There are three contracts with John Sanborn, which cover the collection of about $630,000. One of the contracts with Campbell is witnessed by Frederick A. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who was, at the time the contract was made, a Senator of the United States. This is apparently a very unimportant particular, but it will be made use of by the "independent" correspondents to point attacks against Mr. Sawyer. Of course, the people who were most anxious to see the contracts were disappointed by the omission of the names, and now an earnest attempt will be made to have the House demand that they be furnished by the Secretary. It is believed the Committee on Ways and Means will ask the House to make the request, but whether the House will adopt such a resolution is somewhat uncertain, for no one has made clear as yet what public interest would be subserved by publishing the names of the people against whom charges are made on *ex-parte* evidence, which charges may be, and in some instances, doubtless, will be, disproved by investigation. As to the charge that parties have been blackmailed by the contractors, it is thought by many that the persons who have suffered should be the ones to make complaint in the courts, or through legal processes. The probability is that where collections have been made, the parties were actually indebted to the Government for the moneys withheld. Still the manner of making the collections is a doubtful kind of proceeding, and the law which authorized the contracts will probably be repealed.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury, having been called upon by a resolution of the House for copies of all contracts with the Treasury Department for discovering and collecting moneys belonging to the United States, whenever the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation, sent to-day the following letter to the House:

Treasury Department, Feb. 10, 1874.

In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the contracts made by the Treasury Department, under authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury, in the act entitled "an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved May 8, 1872. The inclosed transcripts contain the text of the contracts made, except the names of persons and corporations alleged to be indebted to the Government.

I have not caused the lists of such names to be annexed to the copies for the reason that the contracts are based upon the claim that the parties and corporations named have withheld taxes due the Government. The allegations are supposed to involve a degree of fraud, and they may or may not be well founded, and I have therefore felt that justice to the parties charged required of me, in the administration of the law in question, to avoid any unnecessary publicity in regard to these allegations before they shall be found, upon investigation, to be well founded. The names will of course be furnished if, under these circumstances, the House is of opinion that they should be furnished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE CONTRACTS.

Copies of contracts accompany this letter. The first is between George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, and Wm. H. Kelsey, of New-York. The latter was one of the three persons designated to assist the proper officers of the Government in discovering and collecting moneys belonging to the United States withheld by certain persons or corporations under the provisions of the act of May, 1872. The amount he proposed to recover or assist in recovering was about $100,000, which amount was claimed to be due for internal revenue taxes. It was agreed to pay Kelsey in full for his services, and for all costs and expenses of such collection, a sum equal to fifty per cent. of the gross sum collected and received; the balance of the money to be paid into the Treasury. The above contract was surrendered by Kelsey, and immediately thereafter renewed with Malcolm Campbell, of Philadelphia. The next contract was in August, 1872, between William A. Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, and John D. Sanborn, of Boston, who claimed that $500,000 were due upon spirituous and fermented liquors, as well as in making false returns of the amount manufactured, and in evading payment of the tax upon them which was wholly due under the several acts of Congress. He was to receive fifty per cent. of the gross sum collected and received in full for his services, and all costs and expenses of collection. The contract was revokable at any time by the Secretary of the Treasury. A contract was made in November, 1872, by George S. Boutwell with J. Nicholson Elbert, of Philadelphia. The amount he proposed to recover, or assist in recovering, was $100,000, claimed to be due for internal revenue taxes by certain corporations. He was to receive fifty per cent. on the same conditions as other contractors. A contract was made between William A. Richardson and John Clark, of Philadelphia, in September, 1873. Clark was to assist in recovering moneys belonging to the United States, withheld by certain deceased persons' estates. The sum he alleged to be due was $20,000. He was to receive fifty per cent. in full compensation for the gross sum collected.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

St. Louis, Feb. 10.—Last evening's session of the National Grange was devoted entirely to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Amendments to the By-laws and Constitution, which resulted in the adoption of a mass of verbal amendments and alterations of the by-laws. The amendments to the constitution are to be considered to-day. One of these provides for the establishment of district granges in the fifth degree, not to exceed one in each county, composed of Masters and Past Masters of subordinate granges, and their wives who are matrons, and such fourth degree members as may be elevated thereto, after having been examined as to their proficiency in the work. These granges shall have charge of the educational and business interests of the order in their respective districts, and shall encourage, strengthen, and aid the subordinate granges represented therein. Dispensations for such granges shall issue from the State Grange, and under such regulations as the State Grange may adopt.

TROUBLES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Toronto, Ontario, Feb. 10.—The *Globe* has received the following dispatch:

Victoria, British Columbia, Feb. 8, 1874.—The Ministry tried to force the alteration in the terms of the Confederation through the House last night. The people demanded the submission of the question to them. The Ministry refused. The people, 1,000 strong, proceeded to the House and broke up the sitting. Intense excitement prevails, and secession is threatened. At 2 o'clock to-morrow, the people will march to the Assembly and demand the [illegible]

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

CHANGES FROM THE EXISTING LAW.

SUBSTANCE OF THE BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Bankruptcy bill, as passed by the Senate to-day, amends the act of March 2, 1867, as follows:

It authorizes the court in its discretion, on sufficient cause shown, and upon notice and hearing, to direct the receiver or assignee to take possession of the property and carry on the business of the debtor, or any part thereof, when, in its judgment, the interest of the estate, as well as of the creditors, will be promoted thereby, but not for a period exceeding nine months from the time the debtor shall have been declared a bankrupt. A provision is added to the first section that the Court having charge of the estate of any bankrupt may direct that any of the legal assets or debts of the bankrupt, as contradistinguished from equitable demands, shall, when such debt does not exceed $500, be collected in the courts of the State where such bankrupt resides, having jurisdiction of claims of such nature and amount. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the assignees shall sell the property of the bankrupt, whether real or personal, at public auction, in such parts or parcels and at such times and places as shall be best calculated to produce the greatest amount with the least expense. All notices of sales under this act by any assignee or officer of the court shall be published in the newspaper or newspapers, to be designated by the Judge, which in his opinion shall be best calculated to give general notice of the sale; and the court, on application of any party in interest, shall have complete supervisory power over such sales, so that the property sold shall realize the largest sum; and the court may, in its discretion, order any real estate of the bankrupt, or any part thereof, to be sold for one-fourth cash in hand at the time of sale, and the residue in three-quarter installments, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and payable at intervals of not more than six months between any two payments, and secured by proper mortgage or lien upon the property so sold, and it shall be the duty of every assignee to keep a regular account of all moneys received or expended by him as such assignee, to which account every creditor shall at reasonable times have free access. If any assignee shall fail or neglect to well and truthfully discharge his duties in the sale or disposition of property as above contemplated, it shall be the duty of the court to remove such assignee, and he shall forfeit all fees and emoluments to which he might be entitled in connection with such sale. And if any assignee shall, in any manner, in violation of his duty aforesaid, unfairly or wrongfully sell or dispose of, or in any manner fraudulently or corruptly combine, conspire or agree with any person or persons, with intent to unfairly or wrongfully sell or dispose of property committed to his charge, he shall, upon proof thereof, be removed, and forfeit all fees or other compensation for any and all services in connection with such bankrupt's estate, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be liable to a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, and any person so combining, conspiring, or agreeing with such assignee for the purpose aforesaid, shall, upon conviction, be liable to like punishment; that the assignee shall report under oath to the court, at least as often as once in three months, the conditions of the estate in his charge, and the state of his accounts in detail, and at all other times when the court, on motion or otherwise, shall think fit, and, on any settlement of the accounts of any assignee, he shall be required to account for all interest, benefit, or advantage received, or in any manner agree to be received, directly or indirectly, from the use or deposit of any funds coming to his hands as such assignee, and he shall be required, upon such settlement, to make and file in court an affidavit declaring, according to truth, whether he has or has not, as the case may be, received, or is or is not, as the case may be, to receive, directly or indirectly, any interest, benefit, or advantage from the use or deposit of such funds, and such assignee may be examined thoroughly upon the same subject, and if he shall willfully swear falsely, either in such affidavit or examination, or to his report, provided for in this section, he shall be deemed to be guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, not less than one and not more than three years.

That section 11 of said act be amended by adding after the word "specifies," in line 35, the words: "But whenever the creditors of the bankrupt are so numerous as to make any notice now required by law to them, by mail or otherwise, a great and disproportionate expense to the estate, the court may in lieu thereof, in its discretion, order such notice to be given by publication in a new chapter or newspaper to all such creditors whose claims as reported do not exceed the sums respectively of fifty dollars.

That the first clause of section 20 of said act be amended by adding at the end thereof the words, "or in cases of compulsory bankruptcy, after the Act of Bankruptcy upon or in respect of which the adjudication shall be made, and with a view of making such set-off;" and that the same section be amended by inserting in line six, immediately after "thereby," the words, "but a creditor proving his debt or claim shall not be held to have waived his right of action or suit against the bankrupt where a discharge has been refused or the proceedings have been determined without a discharge."

That the following words shall be added to section 26 of said act: That in all cases and trials arising or ordered under this act the alleged bankrupt and any party thereto shall be a competent witness. That in cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy the provisions of said act, and any amendment thereof, or of any supplement thereto, requiring the payment of any proportion of the debts of a bankrupt, or the assets of any portion of his creditors as a condition of his discharge from his debts shall not apply, but he may, if otherwise entitled thereto, be discharged by court in the same manner, and with the same effect, as if he had paid such per centum of his debts, or as if the required proportion of his creditors had consented thereto; and, in cases of voluntary bankruptcy, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to thirty-three per centum of claims proved against his estate, upon which he shall be liable as principal debtor, without the assent of his creditors, in number and value as prescribed by existing law; and the provision in section 33 of said act of March, 1867, requiring fifty per centum of such assets, is hereby repealed. That, in cases of involuntary or compulsory bankruptcy, the period of four months mentioned in section 35 of the act, to which this is an amendment, is hereby changed to two months; but this provision shall not take effect until two months after the passage of this act, and in the cases aforesaid the period of six months mentioned in said section 35 is hereby changed to three months. But this provision shall not take effect until three months after the passage of this act. That section 35 of said act be, and is hereby, amended as follows:

First, after the word "and," in line eleven, insert the word "knowing."

Secondly, after the word "attachment," in the same line, insert the words "sequestration seizure."

Thirdly, after the word "and," in line twenty, insert the word "knowing."

That section 39 of said act of March 2, 1867, be amended so as to read as follows:

"That any person residing and owing debts as aforesaid, who, after the passage of this act, shall depart from the State, district, or Territory of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors, or, being absent, shall, with such intent, remain absent or shall conceal himself to avoid the service of a legal process in any action for the recovery of a debt or demand provable under this act, or shall conceal or remove any of his property to avoid its being attached, taken, or sequestered on legal process, or shall make any assignment, gift, sale, conveyance, or transfer of his estate, property, rights, or credits, either within the United States or elsewhere, with intent to delay, defraud, or hinder his creditors, or who has been arrested and held in custody under or by virtue of *mesne* process or execution, issued out of any court of any State, district, or Territory, within which such debtor resides or has property, founded upon a demand in its nature favorable against a bankrupt's estate, under this act and for a sum exceeding $100, and such process is remaining in force, and not discharged by payment, or in any other manner provided by the law of such State, district, or Territory applicable thereto for a period of twenty days, or has been actually imprisoned for more than twenty days in a civil action founded on a contract for the sum of $100 or upward, or who, being bankrupt or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy or insolvency, shall make any payments, grant, gift, sale, conveyance, or transfer of money or other property, estate, rights, or credits, or confess judgment, or give any warrant to confess judgment, or procure his property to be taken on legal process with intent to give a preference to one or more of his creditors, or to any person or persons who are or may be liable for him as indorsers, bail, sureties, or otherwise, or with the intent, by such disposition of his property, to defeat or delay the operation of this act, or who, being a banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer, or miner, has fraudulently stopped payment, or who, being a banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer, or miner, has stopped or suspended and not resumed payment, within a period of forty days of his commercial paper made or passed in the course of his business as such, shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, shall be adjudged a bankrupt, on the petition of one or more of his creditors, who shall constitute one-fourth thereof at least, in number and aggregate of whose debts provable under this act amounts to at least one-third of the debts so provable, provided that such petition is brought within six months after such act of bankruptcy shall have been committed, and the provisions of this section shall apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy commenced since the 1st day of December, 1873, as well as those commenced hereafter, and in all cases commenced since said 1st day of December, 1873, and prior to the passage of this act, as well as those commenced hereafter, the court shall, if such allegation as to the number or amount of the petitioning creditors be denied by the debtor by a statement in writing to that effect, require him to file in court forthwith a full list of his creditors, with their places of residence and the sums due them respectively, and shall ascertain, upon reasonable notice to the creditors, whether one-fourth in number and one-third in amount thereof as aforesaid have petitioned that the debtor be adjudged a bankrupt. But if such debtor shall, on the filing of the petition, admit in writing that the requisite number and amount of creditors have petitioned, the court shall so adjudge, which judgment shall be final, and the matter proceed without further steps on that subject; and if it shall appear that such number and amount have not so petitioned, the court shall grant reasonable time, not exceeding, in cases heretofore commenced, twenty days, and in cases hereafter commenced ten days, within which other creditors may join in such petition; and, if at the expiration of such time so limited, the requisite number and amount shall comply with the requirements of this section, the matter of bankruptcy may proceed. But, if at the expiration of such limited time, such number and amount shall not answer the requirements of this section, proceedings shall be dismissed, and, in cases hereafter commenced, with costs; and if such person shall be adjudged a bankrupt the assignee may recover back the money or property so paid, conveyed, sold, assigned, or transferred contrary to this act. Provided that the person receiving such payment or conveyance had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent and knew that a fraud on this act was intended, and such person, if a creditor, shall not, in cases of actual fraud on his part, be allowed to prove for more than a moiety of his debt, and this limitation on the proof of debts shall apply to cases of voluntary as well as involuntary bankruptcy; and the petition of creditors under this section may be sufficiently verified by the oaths of the first five signers. If these shall not reside in the district in which such petition is to be filed, the same may be signed and verified by the oath or oaths of the attorney or attorneys' agent or agents of such signers. And in computing the number of creditors as aforesaid who shall join in such petition, the creditors whose respective debts do not exceed $250 shall not be reckoned. But if there be no creditors whose debts exceed the said sum of $250, or if the requisite number of creditors holding debts exceeding $250 fail to sign the petition, the creditors having debts of a less amount shall be reckoned for the purposes aforesaid.

That section 40 of said act be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: "And if, on the return day of the order to show cause as aforesaid, the court shall be satisfied that the requirements of section 39 of said act, as to the number and amount of petitioning creditors, has been complied with, or, if within the time provided for in section 39 of this act, creditors sufficient in number and amount shall sign such petition, so as to make a total of one-fourth in number of the creditors and one-third in the amount of the probable debts against the bankrupt, as provided in said section, the court shall so adjudge which judgment shall be final;" otherwise it shall dismiss the proceedings, and, in cases hereafter commenced, with costs.

That section 41 of said act be amended as follows: After the word "bankruptcy" in line eight, strike out all of said section and insert the words, "or at the election of the debtor the court may in its discretion award a *venire facias* to the Marshal of the district, returnable within ten days before him, for the trial of the facts set forth in the petition, at which time the trial shall be had unless adjourned for cause, and unless upon such hearing or trial it shall appear to the satisfaction of said court or jury, as the case may be, that the facts set forth in said petition are true; or if it shall appear that the debtor has paid and satisfied all liens upon his property in case the existence of such liens was the sole ground of proceeding, the proceeding shall be dismissed and respondent shall recover costs, and all proceedings in bankruptcy, may be discontinued on reasonable notice and hearing, with the approval of the court, and upon the assent in writing of such debtor and not less than one-half of his creditors in number and amount; or in case all the creditors and such debtor assent thereto, such discontinuance shall be ordered and entered, and all parties shall be remitted in either case to the same rights and duties existing at the date of the filing of the petition for bankruptcy, except so far as such estate shall have been already administered and disposed of; and the court shall have power to make all needful orders and decrees to carry the foregoing provision into effect.

That section 11 of said act be amended by inserting the words "and valuation" after the word "inventory" in the twenty-first line; and that section 42 of said act be amended by inserting the words "and valuation" after the word "inventory" in the fifteenth line.

That the following provisions be added to section 43 of said act:

That in all cases of bankruptcy now pending, or to be hereafter pending, by or against any person, whether an adjudication in bankruptcy shall have been had or not, the creditors of such alleged bankrupt may, at a meeting called under the direction of the court, and upon not less than ten days' notice to each creditor of time, place, and purpose of such meeting, such notice to be personal or otherwise, as the court may direct, resolve that a composition proposed by the debtor shall be accepted in satisfaction of debts due to them from the debtor, and such resolutions shall, to be operative, have been passed by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors of the debtor assembled at such meeting, either in person or by proxy, and shall be confirmed by the signatures thereto of the debtor, and two-thirds in number and one-half in value of all the creditors of the debtor; and, in calculating a majority for the purpose of a composition under this section, the creditors whose debts amount to sums not exceeding $50 shall be reckoned in the majority in value, but not in the majority in number, and the value of the debts of secured creditors above the amount of such security to be determined by the court shall, as nearly as circumstances admit, be estimated in the same way; and creditors whose debts are fully secured shall not be entitled to vote or sign such resolution without first relinquishing such security for the benefit of the estate. The debtor, unless prevented by sickness or other cause satisfactory to such meeting, shall be present at the same, and shall answer any inquiries made of him, or if he be so prevented from being at such meeting, some one in his behalf shall produce to the meeting a statement showing the whole of his assets and debts and the names and addresses of his creditors to whom such debts respectively are due; said resolution, together with the statement of the debtor as to his assets and debts, shall be presented to the court, and the court shall, upon notice to all creditors of the debtor, of not less than five days, and upon hearing, inquire whether such resolution has been passed in the manner directed by this section, and, if satisfied that it has been so passed, it shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, and upon being satisfied that the same is for the best interests of all those concerned, cause such resolution to be recorded, and a statement of assets and debts to be filed, and, until such record and filing shall have taken place, such resolution shall be of validity, and any creditor of the debtor may inspect such record and statement at all reasonable times; that the creditors may, by a resolution passed in the manner and under the circumstances aforesaid, add to and vary the provisions of any composition previously accepted by them, without prejudice to any persons taking interests under such provisions, who do not assent to such addition or variation, and any such additional resolution shall be presented to the court, and be proceeded with in the same way and with the same consequences as the resolution by which the composition was accepted in the first instance. The provisions of a composition accepted by such resolution, in pursuance of this section, shall be binding on all creditors whose names and addresses and the amounts of the debts due to whom are shown in the statement of the debtor produced at the meeting at which the resolution shall have been passed, but shall not affect or prejudice the rights of any other creditors where a debt arises on a bill of exchange or promissory note. If the debtor shall be ignorant of the holder of any such bill of exchange or promissory note he shall be required to state the amount of such bill or note, the date on which it falls due, the name of the acceptor, and of the person to whom it is payable, and any other particulars within his knowledge respecting the same, and the description of such particulars shall be deemed a sufficient description by the debtor in respect to such debt. Any mistake made inadvertently by a debtor in the statement of his debts may be corrected upon reasonable notice, and with the consent of a general meeting of his creditors. Every such composition shall, subject to such priorities declared in said act, provide for a pro rata payment, or satisfaction, in money to the creditors of such debtor, in proportion to the amount of their unsecured debts, or their debts in respect to which any such security shall have been duly surrendered and given up. The provisions of any composition made in pursuance of this section may be enforced by the court, on motion made in a summary manner by any person interested and on reasonable notice; and any disobedience of the order of said court, made on such motion, shall be deemed to be a contempt of court. The rules and regulations of the court may be made in relation to the proceedings of composition herein provided for in the same manner and to the same extent as now provided by law in relation to the proceedings in bankruptcy. If it shall at any time appear to the court, on notice, satisfactory evidence, and hearing, that a composition under this section cannot, in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors, or to the debtor, the court may refuse to accept and confirm such composition, or may set the same aside; and in either case the debtor shall be proceeded with as a bankrupt in conformity with the provisions of law, and proceedings may be had accordingly, and the time during which such composition shall have been in force shall not in such case be computed in calculating periods of time prescribed by said act.

That from and after the passage of this act, fees, commissions, charges and allowances, excepting actual and necessary disbursements of and to be made by the officers, agents, marshals, messengers, assignees and registers in cases of bankruptcy, shall be reduced to one-half of the fees, commissions, charges and allowances heretofore provided for, or made in like cases, provided that the preceding provisions shall be and remain in force until the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall make and promulgate new rules and regulations in respect to matters aforesaid under powers conferred upon them by sections 10 and 47 of said act and no longer, which duties they shall perform as soon as may be, and said Justices shall have power under said sections by general regulations to simplify, and so far as in their judgment will conduce to the benefit of the creditors, to consolidate the duties of Register, Assignee, Marshal, and Clerk, and to reduce the fees, costs, and charges to the end that prolixity, delay, and unnecessary expense may be avoided, and no Register, or Clerk of Court, or any partner or clerk of such Register, or Clerk of Court, or any person having any interest with either in any fees or emoluments in bankruptcy, or with whom such Register or Clerk of Court shall have any interest in respect to any matter in bankruptcy shall be of counsel, solicitor, or attorney, either in or out of court, in any suit or matter pending in bankruptcy in either the Circuit or District Court of his district, or in an appeal therefrom; nor shall they, or either of them, be executor, administrator, guardian, commissioner, appraiser, divisor, or assignee of or upon any estate within the jurisdiction of either of said Courts of Bankruptcy, nor be interested directly or indirectly in the fees or emoluments arising from either of said trusts, and the words "except such as are established by this act, or by law," in section 10 of said act, are hereby repealed.

That it shall be the duty of the Marshal of each district, in the month of July of each year, to report to the Clerk of the District Court of such district, in a tabular form, to be prescribed by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as such other or further information as may be required by said Justices:

First—The number of cases in bankruptcy in which the warrant prescribed in section 11 of said act has come to his hands during the year ending June 30, pending. Secondly—How many such warrants were returned, with the fees, costs, expenses, and emoluments thereof respectively and separately. Thirdly—The total amount of all other fees, costs, expenses, and emoluments respectively and separately, earned or received by him during such year, from or in respect of any matter in bankruptcy. Fourthly—A summarized statement of such fees, costs, and emoluments, exclusive of actual disbursements in bankruptcy received or earned for such year. Fifthly—A summarized statement of all actual disbursements in such cases for such year, and in like manner every Register shall, in the same month and for the same year, make a report to such Clerk of, first, the number of voluntary cases in bankruptcy coming before him during said year; secondly, the amount of assets and liabilities as nearly as may be of bankrupts; thirdly, the amount and rate per centum of all dividends declared; fourthly, the disposition of all such cases; fifthly, the number of compulsory cases in bankruptcy coming before him in the same way; sixthly, the amount of assets and liabilities, as nearly as may be, of such bankrupts; seventhly, the disposition of all such cases; eighthly, the amounts and rate per centum of all dividends declared in such cases; ninthly, the total amount of fees, charges, costs, and emoluments of every sort received or earned by such register during said year, in each class of cases above stated, and in like manner every assignee shall, during said month, make like return to such Clerk of, first, the number of voluntary and compulsory cases respectively and separately in his charge during said year; secondly, the amount of assets and liabilities therein respectively and separately; thirdly, the total receipts and disbursements therein respectively and separately; fourthly, the amount of dividends paid over or declared, and the rate per centum thereof in each class respectively and separately; fifthly, the total amount of all his fees, charges, and emoluments of every kind therein earned or received; sixthly, the total amount of expenses incurred by him for legal proceedings; seventhly, the disposition of the cases respectively; eighthly, a summarized statement of both classes as aforesaid; and, in like manner, the Clerk of said court, in the month of August, in each year, shall make up a statement for such year, ending June 30, of—first, all cases in bankruptcy pending at the beginning of said year; secondly, all of such cases disposed of; thirdly, all dividends declared therein; fourthly, the number of reports made from each assignee therein; fifthly, the disposition of all such cases; sixthly, the number of assignees' accounts filed and settled; seventhly, whether any Marshal, Register, or assignee has failed to make and file with such Clerk the reports by this act required, and if any have failed to make such report their respective names and residences; and such Clerk shall report in respect of all cases begun during said year, and he shall make a classified statement, in tabular form, of all his fees, charges, costs, and emoluments respectively earned or accrued during said year, giving each head under which the same accrued, and also the sum of all moneys paid into and disbursed out of the Court in Bankruptcy, and the balance in hand or on deposit, and all statements and reports herein required shall be under oath, and signed by the persons respectively making the same, and said clerk shall, in said month of August, transmit every such statement and report so filed with him, together with his own statement and report aforesaid, to the Attorney General of the United States.

Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall, on motion made under the direction of the Attorney General, be by the District Court dismissed from his office and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

That, in addition to the officers now authorized to take proof of debts against the estate of a bankrupt, Notaries Public are hereby authorized to take such proof in the manner, and under the regulations provided by law, such proof to be certified by the notary, and attested by his signature and official seal.

That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

THE BISHOPRIC OF WISCONSIN.

AN EXCITING CONTEST EXPECTED AT THE ELECTION TO-DAY—DRS. DE KOVEN AND HOFFMAN THE PRINCIPAL CANDIDATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—The election of a Bishop for the Diocese of Wisconsin, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Armitage, takes place in this city to-morrow. The situation is peculiar, and an exciting time is anticipated. It is not a contest between High and Low Church, but between two divisions of the High Church Party, ritualistic and moderate; the Low Church has no candidate, but sides with the moderate or orthodox party. The contest has been bitter in the newspapers for weeks. The Ritualists are charged with a tendency to Romanism, enforcing the confessional, and the belief in transubstantiation. On the other hand, the orthodox party is declared inactive and worldly. The election to-morrow is looked upon as a test of the relative strength of the two factions. The two most prominent candidates are Rev. Dr. De Koven, Racine College, and Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia. De Koven, who represents the Ritualistic party, is said to hold the confessional in his own charge, and to entertain the Roman Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist. He is a man of ability, and was the candidate of the Ritualistic party for Bishop of Massachusetts. His public attitude as to the confessional has developed a violent partisanship. It has reached a point where common classification of High Church is lost. A third party has sprung up, distinct from High and Low. The distinctive principles of the High Church are: First, the Church is a divine organization; second, apostolic succession, in the three-fold order of bishops, priests, and deacons; third, baptism and the sacrament. The principles of the Ritualistic party, of which De Koven is the exponent, are: First, the presence of Christ in the elements on the alter after consecration of the bread and wine; second, the use of vestments, lights, and incense as accessories; third, auricular confessions; fourth, prayers for the dead, with reference to purgatory; fifth, invocation of saints and angels. The Low Church Party declare if De Koven is elected they will secede. Hoffman is one of the candidates of the moderates. He is said to be a sound church man, free from Ritualistic tendencies. The contest, from the appearances to-night, will be between these two. The other candidates spoken of are Rev. Dr. Ashley, Milwaukee; Dr. Lewis Kemper, son of late Bishop Kemper, and Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, of New-York. There will be over 120 delegates, ministerial and lay. The leading clergymen of Milwaukee support Hoffman. Electioneering has been going on all over the State for both parties. A circular read here to-day, signed by the leading professors of Nashotah College, and by clergymen, says Dr. De Koven, if elected, will adopt the Catholic form of worship, and the result will be in half the Church going to Rome and half to Cheney. A large number of delegates have already arrived. A count of chances indicates a close race. A leading clergymen of this city estimates that thirty-two clergymen are for De Koven, and thirty-seven opposed, Hoffman being his strongest opponent. The Oshkosh, Madison, and Janesville delegates will support him. It is rumored to-night that De Koven will withdraw. A count by his friends shows thirty known to favor him, and ten more believed to be on his side. Thirty-one now known to favor Hoffman. Of the remaining fifty votes, some are sure to go Hoffman, while no more can be counted on for De Koven. It is thought when Hoffman's strength is developed, the wavering will go over to him. A prominent churchman expresses a fear of a dead-lock between the clergy and laymen, the former are supposed to favor De Koven, and if the latter does not withdraw and is elected, the laymen will refuse to confirm him. This would throw the whole matter in abeyance for the present, leaving it to be decided by the Diocesan Convention, which meets in regular session in June.

To-night at the Episcopal Cathedral there were held services in commemoration of the late Bishop Armitage, who died two months ago in New-York. The sermon was delivered by Dr. De Koven. He referred at length to the desire of the late Bishop to introduce the See system. Milwaukee was to have been made the See of the diocese of Wisconsin. Dr. De Koven strongly indorsed the See principle, and is working to get it in operation. Fitting memorial resolutions were adopted.

THE STATE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The twenty-third annual session of the State Homeopathic Medical Society convened here to-day. The attendance was large, and a number of new members were elected. Dr. Gray made a proposition to the Society to establish a series of prizes for students of medicine in the New-York State University who excel in their studies. The offer was unanimously accepted. The reading of several papers occupied the remainder of the session.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

CAUCUS OF DELEGATES LAST NIGHT—THE NAMES PROMINENT FOR NOMINATION—LETTER FROM MR. HAVEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10.—There has been a large arrival of delegates to the Republican State Convention which meets in this city to-morrow, and the Allyn House and United States Hotel are crowded. There are more prominent men in the party assembled here than at any previous convention in many years, and they all talk confident and encouragingly of the prospect. There seems to be a single determination to redeem the State next April, and the demand for a strong ticket throughout is universal. Among the best known gentlemen who have already arrived are the following: Hon. Henry P. Haven, of New-London; Simeon E. Baldwin and B. H. Douglass, of New-Haven; Ex-Lieut. Gov. Douglass, Senator Elmer, and Bartlett Bent, of Middletown; Hon. John G. Rice, Ex-Speaker of the House, of Farmington; H. Wales Lines, Ex-Representative, of Meriden; Hon. Charles Benedict and George H. Cowell, Clerk of the State Senate, of Waterbury; Hon. John T. Wait, Ex-Mayor Greene, and Hon. Allen Tenny, State Senator, of Norwich; Gen. James T. Pratt, of Wethersfield; Hon. George Maxwell, of Vernon; Rev. E. H. Pratt, of Woodstock; Hon. John L. Houston, of Enfield; Hon. Julius Converse, of Stafford; Senator H. W. R. Hoyt, of Greenwich; Hon. Cornelius Brainerd, of Haddam; Brig. Gen. Crawford, of Norwalk; Col. James D. Frary, of New-Britain; Hon. A. B. Mygatt, of New-Milford; Sabin G. Gayles, of Killingly; Hon. Lucius S. Fuller, of Tolland; Charles B. Andrews, of Litchfield; Ex-Senator Roberts, of Winsted; Judge H. Lynde Harrison, of Guilford; Ex-Gov. A. H. Holly, of Lakeville; Hon. C. L. Griswald, of Chester; Hon. Jonathan Godfrey, of Westport; Geo. T. Marshall, of New-London, besides many others of more or less note.

A caucus was held to-night in Central Hall, which was largely attended. Gen. Pratt, of Rocky Hill, presided, and speeches were made by delegates from various points of the State, all in an earnest tone and taking a hopeful view. It was strongly urged that the platform should be progressive and aggressive, a platform outspoken for Republican principles, dealing less with what the party has been, and more with what its real aim is and what it proposes to do. The resolutions will probably be brief and pointed.

One of the best speeches of the evening was made by Simeon E. Baldwin, of New-Haven, who said substantially:

> So far as I know the sentiments of New-Haven County, our delegates have come up here to aid in nominating the best men, and then to join in electing them. [Applause.] The gentlemen nominated will receive the cordial support of the New-Haven County Republicans. Public opinion has manifested itself with regard to the head of the ticket, very gratifyingly to New-Haven, and New-Haven has no candidate to present, but will cheerfully support whoever is nominated. We have discovered that the Republican Party of Connecticut is not big enough to tolerate a quarrel, [applause,] but the cause of quarreling is dead. The capital question, which occasioned the political wrangles between Hartford and New-Haven is settled, and a headstone has been placed over its grave. [Applause.] The party is now united, but the Democracy in New-Haven are divided. The schism cannot be healed. We look now for the placing of the banner of victory where it rightfully belongs, with the Republican Party. [Great applause.]

Mr. S. A. Hubbard, of Hartford, responded to this speech in a very cordial and eloquent manner, testifying to the good feeling prevailing here, and to the friendly spirit which actuated the bringing out of the name of a distinguished citizen of New-Haven as a candidate for Governor.

His speech was warmly applauded, and both speeches had a most excellent effect. There is no doubt of the nomination of Hon. Henry B. Harrison for Governor. John T. Waite, of Norwich, will probably be the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, but Middlesex County will warmly urge the claims of Charles L. Griswold, of Chester, the candidate last year, the county delegates having voted to present his name to-night. For Secretary of State, the two leading candidates are J. Q. A. Stone, of Killingby, and Chauncey Howard, of Coventry. For Controller there are several candidates, the chief ones being John T. Rockwell, of Winsted; E. Perry Packer, of Coventry, and L. S. Fuller, of Toland, the last two from Tolland County. Locality will determine the result. The candidate for Secretary of State is first nominated. If Stone succeeds, he being from the eastern part of the State, the claims of Tollard County will be weakened very much, and altogether disposed of if Howard is nominated. In either event the chances of Mr. Rockwell's nomination for Controller are very favorable. David P. Nichos of Danbury, will be nominated for Treasurer, without opposition. Hon. Henry P. Havens, of New-London, will be permanent presiding officer of the convention. He was the candidate of the party for Governor last year, and the following letter, written in November last, to Col. Selden, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is to be made public, for the first time, in the *Courant* to-morrow morning:

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 28, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I notice that the Republican newspapers of the State are already discussing the question of who shall be the candidate of the party for Governor at the next election. As I had the honor of holding that position last Spring, some of my friends have inquired my views as to a renomination by the next State Convention, and from your official position it seems proper for me to answer such inquiries through you. The Republican Party in Connecticut is only successful when it is thoroughly united and has the cordial support of those who have identified themselves during the last thirteen years with the principles of universal liberty and moral and intellectual progress. Many important interests, particularly those connected with the representation of this commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, depend upon the result of the election which will be held in April next, and the party can only retain its influence in the halls of national legislation by vigorous and harmonious action. Holding it to be the duty of every true Republican to contribute whatever lies in his power toward the unity of our noble organization, and with the sincere hope that the withdrawal of my name will tend to harmonize the antagonisms which have heretofore prevented our success, I respectfully but decidedly decline to be a candidate. I shall never be unmindful of the honor which the party that has made such a noble record for itself in the history of our State and nation conferred upon me in nominating me for an office which has been so worthily filled by a long line of distinguished citizens. Tendering my thanks to the nearly 40,000 freemen who gave me their suffrages in April last, and also through you to the members of the State Republican Committee for their cordial support during the campaign of 1873, I remain very respectfully yours

HENRY P. HAVEN.

At a meeting of the State Committee to-night it was voted to present the name of Hon. Roger Averill, of Danbury, for temporary Chairman.

At midnight there is a change apparent in the situation with regard to the nominations for Secretary of State and Controller. Hon. Chas. B. Andrews, of Litchfield, promises to become a strong candidate for Secretary of State. As Mr. Rockwell, the candidate for Controller, is from the same county, this will bring about new complications, the most natural of which will be the success of Andrews and the nomination of Packer for Controller. The contest, however it may result, will be a good-natured one.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

THE SKELETON OF A WOMAN FOUND IN A CHIMNEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The city was startled this morning by a singular discovery made by some workmen. They were repairing a building known as the Woolsey House, situated in the lower part of the town, and in taking down the chimney a skeleton was discovered wedged in the flue. It was pronounced by the physicians who examined it to be the skeleton of a woman, apparently about eighteen years of age, and it had probably been in the place where it was discovered about a year.

THE COLEMAN CASE.

COLEMAN OUT OF DANGER, BUT UNABLE TO LEAVE HIS ROOM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 10.—Coleman, the defaulter, is not now considered in danger from his wound, nor from the chloroform he took; but he is too ill to leave his room, where he is closely guarded [illegible]. It will probably be several days before he can be examined before the Police Justice. Meanwhile every precaution is taken to prevent any renewed attempt upon his life. A full investigation will be had at once into the affairs of the sinking fund, probably by a legislative committee, at the instance of the Commissioners of the fund.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND SWINDLE.

BILL IN EQUITY FILED AGAINST THE CONCERN—SOME OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 10.—In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Cadwallader, this morning, Alex. R. Cutler, acting for the petitioning creditors in the case of the Franklin Savings Fund, filed a long bill in equity, the complainants being William Keenan and John Walker, both beneficiaries in the United States Asylum, old naval heroes, who served in the War of 1812, and who had $4,000 deposited in the bankrupt institution. The complaint is against Jacob B. Shannon, the President; Cyrus Cadwallader, the Treasurer, and the Board of Directors, nineteen in number, of the concern, against whom suit is brought individually. The bill sets forth the bankruptcy proceedings, rehearses the testimony taken before the Register, and goes on to say that real estate had been purchased with moneys of the fund and placed in the names of individual parties; that the minute-book of the corporation shows it to have been incorporated by the laws of Pennsylvania in 1857, with the individual liability of the stockholders to depositors, and that in September, 1867, George H. Michener, who has figured prominently in the fraud, was chosen a Director to fill a vacancy. Further, an entry is made therein in September, 1868, as follows:

Resolved, That the offices and Mr. Michener be authorized to invest moneys not required to be kept on hand in some good mortgages, or such other securities as they deem best.

Further, that the original officers were re-elected continuously until the time subsequent to the insolvency and bankruptcy of the corporation, when, on the 22d of December, 1873, the same board was reappointed, with the omission of Cyrus Cadwallader and a few others, and interested parties substituted. It is also represented in the bill that the charter provides that this company shall not invest its capital stock, deposits, or other funds in the purchase, loan upon, or discount of, any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other negotiable paper, and no loan shall in any case exceed two-thirds of the market value thereof on date of said loan; nor shall any loan under the name of commission or otherwise be at a greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum.

The following appear as alleged extracts from the charter in the deposit-books: "No officer, member or clerk in the service of the corporation shall have any loan made to him from the funds thereof, or in any way become indebted thereto." It is claimed that these provisions of the charter have been distinctly and repeatedly violated for a very large amount, ever since the insolvency of the institution; and that on Sept. 19 there was paid to Moses Cadwallader, relative of Cyrus, over $10,000, for which there is no security, and that the same day to Rittenhouse, a Director, over $26,000; on the next day, Sept. 20, $60,000, without the names of the parties; on the 25th, a loan to Gillinger, on Directors' bonds, another violation of the charter, $3,400; on the 29th to Michener & McDowell, both Directors, $5,000, and on Oct. 7, to Gillinger, on judgment simply, $8,000. These are mere samples of the character of the transactions. The following table of bills appears, and is of interest as showing the bogus investments:

1873.

July—Cash on hand	$193,935 92
Investments	697,130 65
Aug. 23—Cash on hand	101,352 28
Investments	754,830 65
Sept. 22—Cash on hand	31,388 32
Investments	893,330 65
October—Cash on hand	8,237 35
Investments	967,930 65
November—Cash on hand	1,983 62
Investments	966,630 65
December—Cash on hand	4,899 30
Investments	976,030 65

The petitioners pray that the respondents shall be enjoined by an injunction, to be issued by the court, from making or executing any transfer, assignment, gift, mortgage, or other conveyance of real estate, stocks, or personal property; and that said respondents be required, within a time to be fixed by the court, to make full disclosures of all real estate or personal property, and also state what of the Franklin Savings Fund moneys have been invested, and to whom such moneys belonged. Also that respondents be required to state whether any transfers or conveyances of real estate or personal have been made, and if so what interest the Franklin Savings Fund had therein.

The court directed that the bill be filed, and notice be given of the hearing, to be held on Saturday in the court-room.

It may be stated as an instance of the manner in which the parties to these frauds are still trying to defeat justice and inveigle depositors, that one of the loudest clamorers for a removal of the bankruptcy proceedings into the hands of a committee of the creditors, and who nearly became elected as a member of the committee to represent the depositors, was a colleague and assistant of Rittenhouse, the Director. It has been discovered that at the depositors' meeting a number of persons in the interest of the officials were furnished with bogus books to vote on. These indications all tend to show that the officers of the illegal institution intend to die hard, and they have already employed some of the best legal talent to defend their case. The plan of the petitioners' counsel is to conduct the case in such a manner that he can corner the bankrupts, get possession of all moneys, securities, and available assets that are still in possession of the savings fund, and force the officers and others to disgorge the property illegally held by them. When the case is gained, the depositors will not only receive their money as fully as possible, but Cadwallader and his fellow frauds will be compelled to pay over the profits which have accrued from the earnings of their several investments.

OBITUARY.

JULES MICHELET.

A cable dispatch from Paris announces the death, yesterday, of the French historian, Jules Michelet. The deceased was born at Paris, Aug. 21, 1798, and was son of an employe in the office for printing assignats. Young Michelet, after a preparatory course of study, entered the College Charlemagne. Here he devoted himself to the study of history, and after many brilliant successes he appeared as a public teacher. In 1821 he contested the Chair of History in the College of Rollin, where he also taught ancient languages and philosophy up to 1826. While in the College Rollin he produced his first work, *Tableaux Synchroniques de l'Histoire Moderne*, which procured for the young author the nomination of President of the Board of the Normal School. After the revolution of 1830 Michelet was appointed Chief of the Historical section of the Archives of the Realm; at the same time M. Guizot, unable, on account of his political duties, to continue his lectures on history in the Faculty of Literature at the Sorbonne, named Michelet as his substitute. The King also conferred on him the position of Professor of History to the young Princess Clémentine. At this time he produced the first volume of his *History of France*, which was succeeded by a series of other works on the same subject. In 1838 Michelet succeeded M. Daunou in the Chair of History in the College of France, and also took the Chair of Science and Morals in the Academy, vacated by Count Reinhard. He was also at this time elected member of the Institute. Michelet secured the sympathies of the masses by his vigorous attacks on the Jesuits; but his masterly *exposé* of the secret workings of that order raised him many enemies among the clerical party. He published three volumes on this subject: *Des Jesuites*, 1843; *Du Prêtre, de la Femme et de la Famille*, 1844, and *Du Peuple* in 1846. In 1847 appeared his first volume of *The History of the Revolution*. This year the Liberal Party requested Michelet to become a candidate for the Assembly, but he declined the nomination, preferring to devote himself to the completion of his great historical works, then unfinished. Michelet still retained his position in the College of France, but owing to his strong democratic ideas the Government stopped his course of lectures in March, 1851, against which he vigorously protested in the public journals. After the events of the 2d December, Michelet refused to take the oath to the new government, and as a consequence he had to resign his position as Chief of the Historical portion of the Archives. Afterwards, having lost his wife, he retired to private life and engaged himself in the publication of his historical works. In 1856 he published *L'Oiseau*; *L'Insecte* appeared the year following, *L'Amour* the next year, *La Femme* in 1859, *La Mer* in 1861, *La Sorcerie* in 1862, all of which were republished at Bruxelles, and *La Montagne* in 1868. At about this period also appeared his polemic works, which had a vast circulation, among which are *La Pologne Martyre* and *La Bible et l'Humanité*. His principal works are: *Tableau Chronologique de l'Histoire Moderne*, 1825; *Histoire de France*, sixteen volumes, 1837–67; *Introduction à l'Histoire Universelle*, 1843; *Précis de l'Histoire Moderne*, 1833; which went through twenty editions; *Précis de l'Histoire de France jusqu'à la Revolution Français*, 1842, seven editions. *Origines du Droit Français Cherchées dans les Symboles et Formules du Droit Universel*, 1837; *Les Femmes de la Revolution*, 1855; an imitation of the *Scienza Nuova* of Vico, entitled *Principes de la Philosophie de l'Histoire*, 1831; a translation of the *Mémoirs de Luther*, 1835. Besides his numerous works he was a contributor to the public journals and scientific periodicals. Of late years Michelet lived a very retired life, seldom appeared in public, and almost entirely ceased from his literary labors.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Davis & Cunningham's flouring mill, in Neenah, Wis., was burned Monday night. Loss, $20,000.

A fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning in Hildenberger's new Opera-house in Bethlehem, Penn., and it was destroyed. It is supposed that the fire was caused by crackers used by a German band during a concert last evening. The loss is $50,000, with an insurance of $20,000.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock yesterday in a mattress factory near Coyce's sale stable, Memphis. Both were destroyed. The Planters' Insurance Building caught fire, and for a time it was thought the block would be destroyed; but the firemen got the flames under control. The Insurance Block is considerably damaged, principally by water. The buildings burned were mere sheds, and of little value. The loss by the fire will not exceed $5,000 or $6,000. Fully insured.

St. Valentine's Kettledrum in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, will be held at the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, corner Broadway and 35th st., on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 13 and 14, commencing Friday evening at 4 o'clock. There will be no Fair this year; but music by the Regimental Band, promenade concerts, dancing, refreshments, Punch and Judy, valentines, &c., will be the attractions. Tickets $1 each, single admission, can be obtained from any of the managers, at the office of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at the door.—*Advertisement.*

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IRRITATED LUNGS OBTAIN RELIEF FROM JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of Scalp.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning with a FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT, and contains over eighty columns of reading matter. Among the articles of special interest are:

A FULL REPORT OF THE IRON MASTERS' CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.
THE HENDERSON PROCESS.
THE OHIO DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.
OUR COAL FIELDS.
A STATE PARK.
THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL EXTENSION.
GRANGERS IN POLITICS.
THE ROTHSCHILDS.
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MARRIED.

CONNER—BROWN.—In Nevada City, Cal., by Rev. A. P. Anderson, Capt. HENRY P. CONNER, of New-York, to Miss ANNAH P. BROWN, of Boston.

FELTER—WOOD.—In this City on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at the residence of Mr. Whitney Wood, by Rev. J. G. Oakley, Mr. JAMES B. FELTER, of New-York, and Miss JENNIE WOOD, of Middletown, N. Y.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, 1874, JANE B. ANDREWS.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 32 West 32d st., on Thursday morning, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock.

BELKNAP.—At his residence, Asbury, N. J., Monday evening, Feb. 9, after a short illness, CHAUNCEY BELKNAP.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, Thursday, Feb. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. Trains from foot of Liberty st. at 12:40 o'clock. Return train from Asbury at 7 o'clock P. M.

BROOKHOUSE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, 10th inst., ELIZA H., wife of Robert Brookhouse, Jr., of Yorkville, Ill., and daughter of the late William P. Howland, of New-Bedford.

The remains will be taken to Salem, Mass., for interment.

BAGIOLI.—A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the late Prof. ANTONIO BAGIOLI and his daughter, TERESA BAGIOLI SICKLES will be celebrated at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, the 11th inst., at St. Joseph's Church, corner of Sixth avenue and West Washington place. Friends are invited to attend.

CARD.—At West Chester, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1873, CLARK CARD, aged 5? years, 1 month, and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

COOPER.—On Sunday, Feb. 8, JOHN COOPER, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 226 East 81st st., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANNER.—In Bloomfield, N. J., Feb. 9, 1874, CORNELIA DANNER, sister of Rev. Dr. Danner, aged 37 years.

Funeral services will be held in Christ Church, Bloomfield, on Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M. On Friday morning the remains will be taken to Lancaster, Penn., for interment.

ENGLAND.—At his parents' residence, No. 12 West 129th st., Harlem, on Sunday evening, Feb. 8, 1874, JOHN W., eldest son of Martin England, aged 15 years, 4 months, and 24 days.

Funeral services will be held at St. Jerome's Church, North New-York, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1874, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

☞ Kingston, N. Y., papers please copy.

FRISBIE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, ADELIA FRISBIE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, Oscar Frisbie, No. 310 West 28th st. Her remains will be taken to Willsboro, N. Y., for interment.

GERARD.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 7, at his residence, No. 17 Gramercy Park, JAMES W. GERARD.

The funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, corner 4th av. and 21st st., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HARTSHORNE.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., in Bergen, Jersey City, ANNA M., eldest daughter of Samuel H. and Elizabeth V. Hartshorne, of Seabright, N. J.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, Heter Bentley, corner of Harrison and West Side avs., Bergen, Jersey City, on Thursday next at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York and the 1:15 train from Newark at Bergen Avenue Station, Newark and New-York Railroad.

HOBART.—On Monday, Dec. 9, THOMAS HOBART, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 54 Monroe st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at New-Brunswick, N. J.

HOGENCAMP.—On the 9th inst., CLARISSA, wife of Daniel Hogencamp, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 145 West 125th st.

HOLT.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 8, CHARLES OWEN HOLT, eldest son of the late Henry Holt, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 143 Greene avenue, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 2 P. M.

HAWKINS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1874, at her late residence, No. 361 Pearl st., BRIDGET, the beloved wife of William Hawkins, in her 70th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HENDRICKS.—On Tuesday morning, 10th inst., HARRIET HENDRICKS, widow of Henry Hendricks, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 46 West 22d st., on Thursday morning, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock.

JACKSON.—At Hot Springs, Ark., on the 3d inst., JOHN W. JACKSON, of the firm of Borup & Jackson, of St. Paul, Minn., and formerly of this City.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Thomas Jackson, No. 61 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JANES.—At Mary's Park, Westchester County, on Monday morning, 9th inst., of croup, GEORGE STANLEY, second son of George and Louise P. Janes, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Funeral on Wednesday, 11th inst., from residence of parents, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at Mott Haven Station, to meet 2 P. M. Harlem train from Grand Central Depot.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 9, JOHN JOHNSON, aged 83.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral [illegible] the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2:30, without further notice.

KING.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, 8th inst., MARY A. KING, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the South Street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

LE HURAY.—At Summit, N. J., Feb. 8, 1874, suddenly, Mrs. ELEANORA LE HURAY, aged 74, widow of the late Nicholas Le Huray, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Charles Silver, Summit, on Thursday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, Friday, 13th inst.

OLMSTED.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 7, after a short illness, SILAS OLMSTED, in the 94th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from Christ's Church, Tarrytown. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot upon arrival of 10:45 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

PINCKNEY.—On Tuesday, the 10th inst., JENNIE GELSTON, daughter of Francis S. and Phœbe V. Pinckney, aged 2 years and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the grandparents, No. 20 East 20th st., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

REED.—On Tuesday, the 10th inst., LILLIE E., infant daughter of A. R. Reed, aged 17 months.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Stoutenborough, No. 156 Dean st., Brooklyn.

WHITNEY.—On 4th February, 1874, at San Antonio, Texas, in the 24th year of his age, ISAAC E. WHITNEY, of New-York, youngest son of Philip and Emeline L. Whitney, deceased.

☞ Westchester County papers please copy.

WALDO.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., ROSALIE LIVINGSTON WALDO, wife of Francis W. Waldo, and daughter of the late Morgan L. Livingston.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 10 A. M., Thursday, the 12th inst., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av. and 45th st.

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NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF NEW-YORK will be held in the lower hall of the college, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 8 P. M. All graduates of the college in good standing are members of the association. By order.

F. A. BURRALL, M. D.,
Secretary.

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Of counsel for Bondholders' Committee, No. 28 Exchange place, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 10 and 11:30 A. M.; on Wednesday at 10 A. M. and 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (Tuesday, Feb. 10) was large, and a number of important sales were consummated, as will be seen by a reference to the report of the day's business, as follows:

Adrian H. Muller & Son, at an executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of S. S. Ward, deceased, disposed of the following City real estate: Two lots, each 23 by 87.6, on Vestry street, north side, 85 feet east of West street: sold to Jacob Weeks for $8,000 apiece. One lot, 23.6 by 71.11, on West street, south-west corner of Jane street; sold to John S. McLean for $8,000. Two lots, each 23.6 by 70.10, on West street, adjoining above; sold to same buyer for $5,600 each. One lot, 24.5 by 70.5, with brick building thereon, on Jane street, 71.11 feet west of West street; sold to same for $6,200. One lot, 25.2 by 70.5, with frame building, on Jane street, adjoining above; sold to same for $6,050. Ten lots, each about 20 by 70.5, on Jane street, adjoining above; sold to same at prices ranging from $4,025 to $5,025 apiece. Two lots, each 23.6 by 80.5, with brick buildings thereon, containing steam-engine, boiler, shaftings, pulleys, &c., on Thirteenth avenue, south-east corner of Jane street; sold to H. L. Grant for $9,000 each. One lot, 23.5 by 80.5, with frame shed, on Thirteenth avenue, adjoining above; sold to Mr. Grant for $6,600. Bulk-head, 70.5 feet front on Thirteenth avenue, west side, opposite last-named three lots; sold to Peter Lynch for $9,500; and a one year's lease of bulk-head, 50 feet front at foot of Jane street, adjoining above, rent $350 per annum, sold to Mr. Lynch for $190. The entire property offered was sold, and brought in the aggregate $125,565. The sale may be termed an excellent one, and furnishes another encouraging evidence of the inherent and increasing strength of the market. Bidding throughout the auction was active, and the competition for the possession of the property was strong. A more detailed report of this transaction will be found in the summary below. In addition to the above, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Wm. H. Hart, Esq., Referee, Messrs. Muller & Son sold ten full lots of land, with a large three-story building, sheds, &c., thereon, known as the Macomb's Dam or Dodge Hotel, located on West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, north side, 350 feet east of Eighth avenue, near Macomb's Dam Bridge, for $29,000, the purchaser being Joseph Tilney.

James M. Miller, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Scribner, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot, 18.9 by 99.11, situated on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, 328.9 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $14,300 to J. B. Hart, a party having no interest in the legal proceedings.

Hugh N. Camp, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, James N. Piper, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Tenth street, north side, 200 feet west of Second avenue, for $1,000 over and above mortgage, with interest amounting to $4,060, making the total price realized $5,060. The buyer was B. F. Lee, attorney for plaintiff, T. G. Churchill. This property sold cheap.

The following auctions noticed for the day were adjourned: Trustees' sale, by A. H. Nicolay & Co., of lots on One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, between St. Ann's and Brooks avenues, adjourned to Saturday next, the 14th inst. Foreclosure sale, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, of property on East Broadway, Pike, and Division streets, adjourned to the 19th inst.; and foreclosure sale, by N. R. Conner, of two lots on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, and one lot on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, east of Sixth avenue, adjourned to March 3. In relation to the proposed foreclosure sale of leasehold property in Eighth street, east of Broadway, by Joseph McGuire, nothing was said or done, neither the auctioneer nor Referee putting in an appearance. The total value of City realty sold at the Exchange, yesterday, amounted to $174,025—a good day's business.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, at a special guardian's sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold the following Williamsburg property, belonging to the estate of Mary Gardner, deceased: One two-story and basement brick house with lot, 25.5x74.6, No. 249 Ewen street, corner of Powers street, sold to Charles Cooper for $6,725; one similar house, with lot 24.7x94.6, No. 247 Ewen street, adjoining above, sold to W. Lupton, for $5,925, and one three-story English basement brick house, with lot 25.6x50, No. 120 Powers street, in rear of above, sold to E. Gardner for $4,950. Total for three houses, $17,600. The terms of this sale were cash, and the property is thought to have sold well.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day at the Exchange auctions will be held as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court partition sale, William C. Barrett, Esq., Referee, of City property, viz.: Premises No. 62 Frankfort street, north side, 64.9 feet east of Vandewater street, embracing a lot 25 by 75.2 by 22.2 by 68.11, with brick building thereon. Premises No. 328 Pearl street, south side, and premises No. 268, north side, Water street, 128 feet west of Dover street, comprising a lot 26 by 241 by 26.8 by 236, extending through from Pearl to Water street, with brick buildings thereon.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James K. Averill, Esq., Referee, of five brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 20 by 70, on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

[S. S. Ward Estate.]

2 lots, Vestry st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of West st., each 23x87.6; rented for $925 per year each, $8,000 each	$16,000
1 lot, West st., s. w. corner Jane st., 23.6x71.11, rented for $400	8,000
2 lots, West st., w. s., 23.6 ft. s. of Jane st., adjoining above, each 23.6x about 71; rented for $400 each, $5,600 each	11,200
1 1-story brick building and lot, Jane st., s. s., 71.11 ft. w. of West st., lot 24.5x70.5; rented for $750	6,200
1 1-story frame building and lot, Jane st., s. s., adjoining above, lot 25.2x70.5; rented for $750	6,050
2 lots, Jane st., s. s., adjoining above, each 20.1x70.5; rented for $300 each, $4,025 each	8,050
2 lots, Jane st., s. s., adjoining above, each 21.5x70.5; rented for $200 each, $4,050 each	8,100
2 lots, Jane st., s. s., adjoining above, each 19.4x70.5; rented for $200 each; $4,025 each	8,050
1 lot, Jane st., s. s., adjoining above, 20.2x70.5; rented for $350	5,025
1 lot, Jane st., s. s., adjoining above, 20x70.5; rented for $200	4,700
2 lots, Jane st., s. s., adjoining above, 80.5 ft. e. 13th av., together 39.7x70.5; rented for $200 each; $4,950 each	9,900
2 lots, with brick buildings thereon, with engine, boiler, shaftings, &c., therein, 13th av., s. e. corner Jane st., each 23.6x80.5; rented for $666 each; $9,000 each	18,000
1 lot, with frame shed thereon, 13th av., e. s., 47 ft. s. of Jane st., adjoining above; rented for $666	6,600
Bulk-head, 13th av., North River, w. s., opposite last-named three lots, 70.5 ft. front; rented for $700 per year	9,500
1 year's lease bulk-head foot of Jane street, adjoining above, 50 ft. front; rent, $350 per annum	190

[On another account.]

10 full lots, with large building, sheds, &c., thereon, West 154th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th av., near Macomb's Dam Bridge, known as Macomb's Dam or Dodge Hotel, sold in one parcel	$29,000

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone front h. and l., West 127th st., n. s., 328 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 18.9x99.11	$14,300

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 3-story and basement brick h. and l., East 110th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 16.8x100.10	$5,060

BROOKLYN EXCHANGE SALES.

WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 2-story and basement brick h. and l., No. 249 Ewen st., corner of Powers st., lot 25.5x74.6	$6,725
1 2-story and basement brick h. and l., No. 247 Ewen st., adjoining above, lot 24.7x74.6	5,925
1 3-story English basement brick h. and l., No. 120 Powers st., in rear of above, lot 25.6x50, house 22x30.1	4,950

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Feb. 9.

36th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9	7,000
34th st., s. s., 151.1 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.5x98.9	20,500
62d st., n. s., 140.6 w. of 3d av., 16x99.7x16x100.5	17,000
114th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11	12,000
117th st., s. s., 583.10 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x100.11; 116th st., s. s., 406.3 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.7x100.11; 116th st., s. s., 443.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.7x100.11; 116th st., s. s., 499.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.7x100.11, ½ part	25,000
Opdyke av., s. e. corner of 3d st., 100x100; Opdyke av., s. w. corner of 2d st., 250x100, Yonkers	3,110
Opdyke av., n. e. corner of 2d st., 100x154.7x100x155.6	1,410
Passage av., e. s., lot 186, Gouverneur Morris property; east of Branch Railroad, Morrisania, 50x109	800
Willard av., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 1st st., 150x200, to Opdyke av. (24th Ward)	2,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Greenwich st., Nos. 188 and 190, and Fulton st., Nos. 224 and 226, 5 years, per year	5,000
29th st., Nos. 512 and 514, West, 4 years, per year	1,000
91st st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d av., 50x100.8, 21 years, per year	300
Avenue B, n. e. corner of 5th st., 3 years, per year	2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT—TWO FULL lots on the corner of Grand Boulevard and below 152d st., for sale at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN S. PIERS, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 439 West 22d st.; situated in a very fine neighborhood; house in excellent condition; price $12,000. Apply at No. 247 West 30th st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A BARGAIN; handsome new four-story brown-stone house; all improvements, cabinet finish, &c. Apply on premises, No. 141 East 37th st., of R. T. KENNEDY, builder.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY [illegible] st. Apply to VANDERBILT [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONS. Medium-priced houses and lots well located in New-York or Brooklyn, when properly offered and well advertised, now command ready purchasers at Auction. The chances for selling are better than they have been for a year past. Owners having property for public sale will do well to call on JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 21 Park row.

A description of any property which you may have for sale or to rent is solicited.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) New-York.
Entire charge taken of property.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 25x60x100.5, of modern build and finish, on the north side of 56th st., near 5th av., for sale at a very reasonable price.
Apply to
ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway,
Rooms G and H, basement.
Also, a large number of others ranging in price from $9,000 to $175,000.

A BARGAIN.—THREE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwellings, hard-wood finish throughout, on 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; corner house, $27,000; other two $23,000 each. Also, a lot on West 58th st., sixty feet from Grand Circle, $17,000. Apply to WM. BEDELL, on the premises, or No. 985 8th av.

JOHN S. PIERCE,
No. 106 Broadway, real estate broker and agent for the renting and care of property, makes a specialty of taking charge of estates, renting, collecting, &c.; gives his personal attention to all business intrusted to his care. Charge of estates solicited.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE LARGE four-story house No. 3 North Washington square; hot and cold water throughout; superior gas fixtures; elegantly frescoed; in perfect order; stable in rear of lot; splendid location for a family hotel or institution. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

WM. S. GAVEY,
REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENT, No. 34 Bleecker st., New-York City and country property rented and sold; rents collected; management of tenement property made a specialty.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—TOgether or separately, Nos. 586, 584, and 582 7th av., junction Broadway, and opposite the extensive eight-story hotel now building; examination will show this property must soon greatly increase in value for building purposes; must be sold this Spring; terms easy. Owner, No. 238 West 44th st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT NO. 19 EAST 33D ST., 30 feet front by half the block in depth, with three-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house thereon.
Apply to WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST,
No. 58 Wall st.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS ON EAST 47TH ST., 100 feet east of Madison av., in fee and unrestricted, suitable for stables or tenement-houses; price, $18,500 each, on very easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT banking building, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, about 37x100 feet; possession of the first floor May 1, 1874; the building has large vaults, and is heated by steam. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND attic high-stoop brick house, IN 12TH ST., JUST WEST OF 6TH AV.; lot 25x100.3; neighborhood unquestionable; price asked, $25,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—SOLD BY AUCtion on favorable terms; real estate at private sale; houses rented. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x50x100; No. 193 East 26th st. Apply to E. H. ALLEN, Jr.,
Nos. 14 and 16 White st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE BRICK house and lot No. 46 Great Jones st., near Bowery; lot 22.4x90 feet. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; branch office, No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, A FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone full-size house on Madison av., near 34th st. Price, $50,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 74 John st., about 24.11x60x95; sold by order of the executors to close the estate of the late Thos. C. Morton. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $500 DOWN, AND LONG time to pay the balance; neat cottage, now ready to move into; price $2,000. Call between 10 and 11 A. M. B. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d av.

GREAT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—FOUR-story brown-stone residence, furnished, No. 253 West 14th st., for sale very low if sold immediately. Apply on premises.

A FINE LARGE PLOT OF LOTS, NEAR Seventh Avenue Boulevard, below 125th st., at the low price of $3,600 per lot.
T. J. DUNKIN & CO., No. 554 3d av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP AND basement brick dwelling-house No. 347 West 30th st., west of 8th av.; price $17,500. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, Executor, No. 221 Canal st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on 23d st., near 6th av.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

A GREAT BARGAIN ON THE GRAND BOULEvard for improved property in this City. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

A FEW CHEAP WELL-LOCATED HOUSES, especially on 5th av. and the adjacent streets, for sale by WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

A FEW GREAT BARGAINS IN LOTS TO OFfer by WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER POINTS.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, 8 Broad st., Room 11; D. Van Winkle, Rutherford Park, N. J.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—
At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.
(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)
For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.
Price $4,000.
The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

$5,000 TO $10,000 IN MONEY And equity in Splendid Tract of Land, with magnificent water views, on east side of Hudson River, to exchange for City, Brooklyn, or near-by country property, improved or unimproved.
W. H. WELLS,
No. 202 Broadway. From 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—THE FARM BELONGING TO THE estate of the late Merwin Andrew. It is situated in the town of Orange, Conn., one mile from the centre, and within fifteen minutes' drive of three depots, and is only five miles from New-Haven. Said farm contains 180 acres in a good state of cultivation, and is suitable for meadow, tillage or pasture. A good trout-brook runs through the farm. There is also a good supply of wood, water, and fruit. For further particulars inquire on the premises. Mrs. E. W. ANDREW, Administratrix.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—For Sale—A farm of sixty-three acres in Bergen County, N. J., 1½ miles from Norwood, and three-fourths of a mile from Alasco Station, on the Jersey City and Albany Railroad; good buildings; excellent land; all under cultivation; terms easy. Apply to H. A. HOYT, No. 141 Broadway, Gebhard Insurance Company.

FOR SALE AT ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.—Sixteen acres choice building sites, $12,800, or single acres, at $1,000 per acre, near the beach and railroad, churches and schools. Apply to F. NORTON, agent, at Rockaway, or to WM. C. SUMNER, No. 81 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—ON HUDSON RIVER, TWENTY-FIVE miles, one to twenty acres cheap.
C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON GRAND ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

GRAND STREET.—The two five-story brick buildings, with stores; and lots, situate on the southerly side of Grand st., commencing 93.4 feet west of Corlears st., and known as Nos. 577, 577½, and 579 Grand st. Croton water on every story and in the yard; brick sewer connection with street sewer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court duly made on the 24th day of January, 1874, the undersigned, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz.: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek of Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia, and which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Turley's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, thence running along the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the pinnacle;) said line is to cross said hollow one hundred yards from the brow or cleft part of said hollow, thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said creek, thence down the branch, including all the waters of the same, just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning, including all the waters on both sides to its head.

Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.
JOHN I. BEECHER, Assignee.
[illegible], Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PITTSBURG ROLLING MILLS
AND
NAIL FACTORY
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

Situated in Thirty-fourth Ward, Pittsburg, adjoining works of J. Painter & Son and Singer, Nimick & Co.

Capacity, 16,000 to 18,000 tons Iron and Nails per annum. Coal, $1 72 per ton in Mill. Labor abundant, and works could be quickly put in operation.

Terms—One-third cash; balance one, two, three, four, and five years, with interest.

For detailed statement of machinery, &c., address
R. J. ANDERSON,
J. J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees, J. T. & C. A. Wood,
No. 112 Water st., Pittsburg.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BUILDING AND LOT, NO. 109 READE ST., TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION, by order of Trustees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will lease at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Trustees:

READE STREET—The lot, with buildings thereon, situate on the south side of Reade st., near West Broadway, and known as No. 109; lease to be for twenty-one years and taxes. Lot 25x75 feet.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORner 38th st., to Lease for a Term of Years.—The owner of the following described property, invites proposals to lease the same from responsible parties only; size, 100 feet on Broadway by 140 feet deep; will either lease the ground to be improved by lessee, or the undersigned will improve it on satisfactory terms. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, 18 East 40th st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR, WE OFFER to lease for a term of years, for business purposes a valuable property on East 14th st., between Union square and 5th av., the front lot being 25 by 103, and the rear lot 21 by 57, the entire depth being 160 feet, with a right of way to 13th st. Apply to
JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1874.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 Broadway, store, basement, and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession 1st February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING desirably located on Mercer st. (size about 38 x 100.) The lofts can be rented separately if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT, THE premises, No. 37 Bleecker st., east of Broadway, with possession. Apply to
W. SCOTT JARVIS, No. 221 Canal st.

TO LET.—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, 1874, THE extra wide banking-room on first floor of Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. Fine large vaults, heated by steam, &c., &c. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE.—SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Montrose Station, New-Jersey.—This well-known property, fitted for Summer or Winter board, is offered to LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, from May 1 next, or immediate possession if desired can be arranged for with the present lessee. The house is supplied with the purest water from garret to cellar from a never-failing spring in the mountain, and is heated by one of Baker & Smith's steam-heating apparatus. There is stabling for eighteen horses; coach-houses, with servants' rooms in house, &c. Also, a large vegetable-garden, lawn, and fine woods, in all about twenty-four acres. The situation is the most healthy and accessible within the same distance of New-York, sixty minutes from foot Barclay st., via Morris and Essex Railroad. Thirty-six trains daily. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Country residence in fine order, well furnished; has gas, furnace, range, hot and cold water, brick laundry, set tubs, &c.; full two story and attic, fine basement and kitchen, about three and one-half acres of ground, splendid fruit, shaded lawn, &c.; very healthy, pleasant, and only five minutes' walk from the depot, or ten minutes from the steam-boat dock, commanding fine view of Sound, river, village, and railroad; gentle family horse, with carriage and cart; poultry, hennery, sheds, &c., all in excellent order; the above property is situated in South Norwalk, Conn., and will be let for the season, or longer if desired.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or A. J. NUTTING, at Carhart, Whitford & Co.'s, corner Canal and Broadway, New-York, or L. H. MOORE, on the premises.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS house, with eleven rooms, now occupied by the owner, ten minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall Street Ferries, in perfect order, will be rented to a small family; boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Atlantic Sugar-house, No. 38 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

AT TARRYTOWN, AND ALL ALONG THE east bank of the Hudson, handsomely-furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices, with immediate possession.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—ON 51ST ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF 5th av., a splendid four-story full width residence; handsomely and completely furnished; rent $5,000; immediate possession. B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—ON 18TH ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF Broadway, a four-story house, desirably located for a millinery or other business. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A MEDIUM-SIZED brown-stone high-stoop house, elegantly furnished, in 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs; will rent for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—"LAKESIDE," THE late Mr. Bristed's place, near Lenox, in Berkshire, Mass. Apply to HENRY D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WILL GIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR A house about 20x60 in fee, centrally located, a first-class plot of lots, improving rapidly in value; or will exchange for store property. House to be worth $30,000 to $50,000. Possession about May or September. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1874, for a lease for a term of years, from May 1, 1874, on a store suitable for a banking office; must be on the west side of Broadway, between Chambers st. and Spring st., on the grade floor. The rent will be secured. Answers without full description, location, and price not desired. Address OXFORD, Box No. 128 *Times* Office, New-York.

A RELIABLE PARTY, CONTEMPLATING house-keeping, and would like use of furniture in house in part payment for board, may communicate by addressing K., No. 40 Exchange place, Room No. 22.

WANTED—TO RENT, LEASE, OR PURCHASE, A lease of a small house, from 2d to 10th st., and from Bowery to Avenue D. Address L. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY MURRAY, MEADE & Co., to their own order, dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1873, at six months, for four hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty cents. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate the same, its payment having been stopped.

LOST—PURSE, ON 5TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 23d sts., with little money and other articles; no value but to owner; finder can keep money, and will be suitably rewarded by returning to KEEFER, Madison Square House, 21st st. and Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR BOSton, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, by a white goods, lace, and embroidery importing house. Those having a good record, and being thoroughly competent, may apply by letter to M. H. & CO., Box No. 198 Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK; MUST BE willing to work, understand her business thoroughly, and have good City reference. Apply after 11 o'clock A. M. at No. 24 West 17th st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

Toledo, Wabash & Western
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
For Sale at 85 and Interest.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine St.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

VERNAM & HOY,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The majority of the First Mortgage Land Grant Bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad, western section, having organized a new company under the above name, the bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, No. 92 Broadway. This trust company is the Trustee under the new mortgage made by this railroad company, and will, as soon as these bonds are deposited with it, issue in lieu thereof the new six per cent. first mortgage bonds of this company for an equal amount, together with preferred stock for the accrued interest thereon.

Each bondholder is also requested, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, to deposit with the trust company, to the credit of the road, the sum of 1½ per cent. upon the amount of bonds held by him with which to meet taxes and other liens on the road, and the expenses of reorganization.
CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, President.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals are invited by this Company, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of one million dollars, or any part thereof, in the one thousand dollar seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company, due July, 1903. Interest and principal payable in Boston.

The proposals will be opened at 12 noon, the 20th inst., and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders, who will be immediately notified, the Company reserving the right to decline unsatisfactory offers.

The bonds will be subject to the accrued coupon interest from Jan. 1, to be paid for in installments, viz: Ten per cent. upon notification of acceptance of bid, thirty per cent. March 10, and the balance April 1, or the full amount may be paid immediately.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1874. Chairman of the Board.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

LOST OR STOLEN.
Two CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company as follows, viz.:
No. 61,276, for 100 shares in name of Harriot & Noyes.
No. 59,542, for 100 shares in name of J. E. Fox & Co.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped.
A reward will be paid for their return to
HILL, SCOTT & CO., No. 37 Wall st.

BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.
Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company are particularly requested to attend a general meeting of such bondholders, to be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Lancaster, Brown & Co., on FRIDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock M. Important business will come before the meeting. By order of the Bondholders' Committee.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 28 State st., Boston. No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
$250,000
City of Providence water bonds, five per cent., principal and interest payable in gold.
Due in 1900. Interest January and July.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, AS REORGANIZED, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany at the New-York and Cincinnati Offices, for both stocks, and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on Feb. 18, 1874.
By order of the President.
CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.
We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds; also, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Sinking Fund Seven per Cent. Registered Bonds, due 1882.
For sale by L. T. HOYT,
No. 46 Exchange place.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with us, stating what bonds they hold. Immediate [illegible] is important. [illegible] & CO., No. 33 [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Co.
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most
CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS,

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company, No. 76 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations,
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

7 TO 25 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
And other Stocks and Bonds paying seven to twenty-five per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

Francis T. Walker & Co.,
NO. 10 WALL ST.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A decree for the foreclosure of the mortgage given to secure the above-mentioned bonds has been rendered in the Chancery Court of Alabama, and pursuant to the decree a notice is now being published requiring holders of bonds and coupons to present the same at Montgomery, for registry, within three months.

The committee of bondholders are willing to receive signatures and deposits of bonds by all persons who have not already come into the bondholders' agreement.

All bonds and coupons deposited in accordance with the agreement will be presented for registry by the committee.

The agreement can be signed, and bonds and coupons deposited at the office of the undersigned.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for the Committee.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 19 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Monday, 16th inst. DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and National Trust Company Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,
Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help, of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address
NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

ALL FAMILIES
Desiring first-class servants will have their orders promptly filled at JACQUIN'S French and German Bureau, 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

A. PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A WILLING, TIDY girl, who understands her duties thoroughly in every respect; is neat and orderly with her work; is also a good laundress, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; or will do the house-work in a medium-sized family; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and also dresses hair; has the best City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; is willing and obliging; has five years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, efficient girl that can make herself useful; is a good waitress and a first-class chamber-maid; best testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman, who is also a good seamstress, nurse, &c.; has best of City references. To be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 453 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts., millinery store.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES. SILKS. PRINTS.

Our Spring Importations of Silks, NOW OPENING, consist in part of Superb SPRING and SUMMER SILKS, both striped and plain, in the newest Parisian shades and colors, which we are selling from 75c. and upward. Also, a magnificent line of BLACK SILKS, in the well-known grades, which we guarantee unsurpassed for beauty, appearance, and wear.

ALSO,

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, English and French Nainsooks, Dimities, Swiss Mulls, Jaconets, Piques, Lawns, Organdies, Cambrics, &c., in every grade, style, and quality.

ALSO,

FRENCH PERCALES, ENGLISH and FRENCH CAMBRICS, ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES, &c., &c. These Goods are exceedingly bright and fresh in appearance, and in entirely NEW PATTERNS, DESIGNS, and COLORINGS.

ALSO,

Silk Opera Hose, Lisle thread, silk-striped and flesh-colored Hose. Plain-colored and fancy-striped Silk Hose. English, Irish, and German Balbriggan Hose, together with a complete line of English, German, French, and domestic Cotton Hose for ladies and children.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Grand and Chrystie sts. Broadway and 20th st

SPRING, 1874.
LACES. RIBBONS.
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY.
EMBROIDERIES. TRIMMINGS.
SPRING, 1874.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid, and to do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., near 6th av., second house, rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO DO chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing; excellent reference. Call at No. 103 East 41st st., between Park and Lexington avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at 14 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WILLING TO ASSIST WITH children; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 22 East 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS light chamber-maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 850 3d av., top floor, front rooms.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call two days at No. 328 East 21st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands good cooking and general house-work, for City or country, at moderate wages; has best of references; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR House-work.—By a Scotch Protestant woman, who is a good cook in every branch; makes bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is an excellent washer and ironer and a willing, obliging woman; good recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, WITH two years' reference as cook, washer, and ironer, and one year for general work, in either City or country, where the comforts of home are offered; wages less an object than a permanent place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE SCOTCH WOMAN, neat, industrious, with good City reference, as first-class cook and laundress, in a private family or private boarding-house; is competent to undertake any kind of cooking; would do general work in a small family. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER and ironer; she is a superior washer and ironer and bread maker; would do house-work for a small family. Apply at No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking; boning, larding, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. —By a Scotch Protestant young woman; very good cook; also, laundress; very neat, capable, obliging, honest, sober, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS NEAT, industrious, and willing to do the coarse washing; is perfectly efficient to get up a good family dinner; eighteen months' reference from last employer. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—BY A superior meat and pastry cook; she understands all kinds of desserts, soups, &c.; good reference. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; understands meats, game, soups, pastry; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 453 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; understands her business thoroughly; will do coarse washing if required; good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 11 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very good German girl to cook, wash, and iron; is well recommended. Call at No. 93 East Houston st., near Bowery.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; expert at family cooking in all its branches; excellent reference. Apply at No. 155 West 28th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; NO objection to assist with coarse washing; good references. Call at No. 411 East 12th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is expert at her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AN ENGLISH woman; expert at her business; excellent reference. Call at No. 315 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 29th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; COLORED. CALL AT NO. 139 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding; fancy cooking in general; willing to take entire charge of the kitchen; good City references. Call at or address 419 East 14th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 440 East 119th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few more customers by the day or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best reference given. Call or address for two days, Miss Foster, No. 300 East 26th st.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent and accomplished person, who speaks French, German, and English, as housekeeper, in a hotel or club-house preferred; two years' reference from last employer. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant lady; no objection to the country; best references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COLORED PROTESTANT servant to do house-work in City or country; is a good washer and ironer; is a good chamber-maid and waitress; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS girl, who is a good, plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer for City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; City or country; would take charge of milk and butter; best City references. Call at No. 95 East Houston st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small family. Address M. C., No. 11 Prince st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-work in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 586 2d av., between 32d and 33d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; expert at her business, willing and [illegible]; best City reference from last place. [illegible] No. 590 [illegible]

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—LADIES' Underwear in great variety for sale, below cost of manufacture, being the stock of a wholesale manufacturer; great bargains. No. 21 Astor place.

MAUGAS—COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, PATented.—No. 82 Rue Neuve-des-Petits Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; will assist in chamber-work, or the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; is careful, sober, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; French fluting, &c.; has three years' City reference from last place. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS that has two years' reference from former employer; can do up the finest dresses and children's clothes; fluting, puffing, and polishing. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN; experienced nurse for infants; has brought them up on bottle; or growing children; experienced in sickness or invalids; very highly recommended; country or City; as excellent nurse; kind and faithful to the children; sober and honest. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, SEVERAL years in America, as child's nurse or chamber-maid and seamstress; is fond of children and very neat in her work; will try to oblige and study the interest of her employer: City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for a trustworthy girl as nurse; she is competent to bring up an infant on the bottle; would prefer to care for children out of arms and assist with the chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 321 West 22d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of it from its birth, and can bring it up on the bottle if required; is willing to travel to any part. Call at No. 447 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant German girl as nurse and seamstress; speaks French and English, and refers to first-class families in this City. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 284 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY AS MONTHly nurse or nurse to an invalid; references from first-class physicians and ladies. Call on or address Nurse, No. 349 West 54th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN WOMan, as invalid's or monthly nurse; very best references. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; can take full charge of an infant, or will do light chamber-work; best City references. Address No. 450 2d av., near 26th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; WOULD go out by the week or month; has the highest recommendations; understands her business thoroughly. Address for three days, Mrs. E., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMan, as seamstress and to do family sewing; will assist in chamber-work; is neat and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Protestant young woman; is a very good waitress and chamber-maid; excellent testimonials; no objections to the country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; can fill a man's place; has unexceptionable City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; expert at her business in every respect. Call at No. 41 West 17th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as waitress and to assist with the chamber-work. Call at St. George Chapel, No. 408 East 19th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, &c.—BY A married man, aged thirty-two years, no children, (with rooms to live in preferred;) is a thorough coachman and good gardener, and can do all kinds of work about a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN INdustrious, temperate man, aged twenty-five years; is a good driver and groom; also, can do plain gardening, milk, take care of cattle, poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; good references. Address F. M., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; perfectly understands his business; stylish driver; best City references; wages no object; nine years in one place. Call or address No. 110 West 19th st.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORTH of Ireland young man who can do farm work, milk, take care cattle and poultry, care and drive horses, help in garden, &c.; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT, MARRIED man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches: hot-house and greenhouse plants, graperies, peach-house, fruits, and vegetable, flower grounds, and improvements; can be highly recommended. Address E. C., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; understands greenhouse, fruit, flowers and vegetables; strictly honest; three years' good reference. Address R. C., Box No. 1,020 Post Office, Plainfield, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN (SMALL FAMily) who has a perfect knowledge of every branch of his profession; references unexceptionable. Address K. M. J., care James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman, married; understands his business thoroughly; two years' City reference. Can be seen until engaged at Mr. Brewster's, No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st., or address W. E. P.

HARDWARE.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN SOME wholesale or retail hardware or house-furnishing house; has seven years' experience. Address J. D. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

STOPLES.—ENGLISHMAN, JUST ARRIVED FROM France, offers to train horses and to learn children to ride; furnishes his own saddles, bridles, and clothes. Stoples' daughter wants a situation as nursery maid; she speaks French. Address No. 253 Canal st.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A LATELY-LANDED young man, aged nineteen years, who can do farm work as done in the old country; take care of horses, drive, milk, build fires, clean walk, assist in gardening, &c., in fact is willing to do what is required and at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS waiter in a private family; understands his duty in every branch; can give best City reference from last place. Address B. T. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER (SINGLE Protestant man) in a private family; expert at his duties in every respect; City or country; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,195 Broadway, (florist's,) between 28th and 29th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED ON LONG ISLAND—A SITUATION by a man of long experience, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Greatly reduced rates of freight and passage.

The magnificent steamers of this line will leave company's wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York, as follows:

SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. HUDSON, connecting with the splendid new steam-ship COLIMA for San Francisco.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28, ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with the magnificent steam-ship ARIZONA, Capt. CAVARLY.

Both the above-named steamers will call at Kingston, Jam., on their outward and homeward voyages.

The Captain of the COLON will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100 or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco—Steerage, $50 currency.

New-York to Kingston—Cabin, $50 gold; Steerage, $25 gold.

For freight and passage or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down by these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built Iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. Wilson..........Feb. 10
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas..........Feb. 24
HERDER, Capt. Fischer..........March 10

From Eagle Line pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken. Rates of passage to PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency.

The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining tables.

For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage Apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Wednesday, Feb. 7
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada.Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P.M.	Greece.Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M.
Egypt..Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P.M.	Italy..Sat., March 7, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG..........Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........March 3, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........March 24, 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH..........Feb. 20
CLARIBEL..........March 13

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........Feb. 17
ATLAS..........March 6

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES..........March 7
GLAMORGAN..........March 21
PEMBROKE..........April 4
ANDES..........April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Feb. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 14.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 24.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, March 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 19
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 141 BROADWAY,
Jan. 29, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, until which time the transfer-book is closed.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 72 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1874.

70th DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner 3d av. and 9th st., (Bible House.)
SURPLUS, 1st January, 1874..........$211,061

A Divided of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after the 1st February.

First-class risks respectfully solicited.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1874.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after March 2, 1874, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place.

The transfer-books will close on the 14th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the preferred stock, from the earnings of 1873, has been declared payable in the first mortgage consolidated bonds of the Company (and for amounts less than $1,000, in scrip applicable toward purchase of bonds) on the 2d of March, 1874, provided the consent of the shareholders be obtained to the making of the mortgage and issuance of the bonds. The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th inst., and reopened on 2d day of March.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, Md., have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on the 10th day of March next. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and reopen on the morning of the 11th day of March.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

FEB. 9, 1874.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST SCHNEIDER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of August Schneider, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 4,357.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL W. GILLESPIE, STEPHEN A. TROWBRIDGE, and ABRAM WAKEMAN, Jr., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 28th day of January, A. D. 1874, Samuel W. Gillespie, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and Stephen A. Trowbridge and Abram Wakeman, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to George Wykes, Jr., as trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of Samuel W. Gillespie, Stephen A. Trowbridge, and Abram Wakeman, Jr., and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 9th day of February, A. D. 1874.

f11-2aw3w GEORGE WYKES, Jr., Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. DECKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William H. Decker, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

CHARLES C. SOUTHARD, Assignee,
ja28-1aw3wW* Foot of West Thirteenth street.

NO. 4,341.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID E. HAWKINS and FRANCIS KEILBACH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David E. Hawkins and Francis Keilbach, heretofore copartners, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1874.

CHARLES E. COSGROVE, Assignee,
Room No. 11, No. 34 Park row, New-York City.
f4-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DE FOREST FOX, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of De Forest Fox, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f4-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway.

NO. 4,433.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW GIBLON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Matthew Giblon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of February, A. D., 1874.

BYRON W. CLARKE, Assignee,
f4-1aw3wW* No. 46 Exchange place, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI BERNSTIEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Levi Bernstien, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 2d day of February, A. D. 1874.

ROBERT A. FLIESS, Assignee.
JULIUS J. LYONS, Attorney for Assignee,
f4-1aw3wW* No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME ON FEB. 4, JOHN STEFFANY, twelve years of age; was last seen on that day in East New-York. Any one returning him to his father, Joseph Steffany, rear of No. 25 Marion st., will receive $20 reward. He is Italian by birth; speaks good English; plays violin. All expenses will be paid.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, (5TH AV.)—"MISSION SERVICES" and preaching each evening at 7:30. All are welcome.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH-BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE.—ONE DOUBLE CUTTER, ONE SINGLE do., Stiver's make; must be sold at once. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.

Front parlor and bedroom, second floor; also same in rear, elegantly furnished; one or two single rooms; table excellent. Terms reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED.—NO. 38 WEST 12TH st., few doors from 5th av.; with private family; three large rooms, newly and elegantly furnished, with board, en suite or separate; terms reasonable; references required.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.

Handsomely-furnished double and single rooms, with first-class board; all modern conveniences; terms moderate.

NO. 133 WEST 44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Large front rooms, on second and third floor, southern exposure, handsomely furnished, with first-class board; terms reasonable.

NO. 45 5TH AV.,

Between 11th and 12th sts. Desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table. Terms reasonable.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with southern exposure, to let, to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 21 GRAMERCY PARK.—LARGE AND handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; best reference given. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms to let, on suite or single, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Private table if required.

NO. 124 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—To let, with board, a suite of rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, single room on fourth floor.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 412 WEST.—Pleasant, newly-furnished rooms, with or without board, at moderate terms; Elevated Railway convenient for down town. Call or address SOUTHERNER.

NO. 105 WEST 28TH ST.

Large well-furnished rooms to let, with good board; home comforts; terms low; small family; references.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.

One large front room, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—ONE SQUARE FRONT room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, single rooms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—IF ANY private Christian family desires to lessen expenses by taking a gentleman and wife to board at a fair price they will oblige by writing to "GILBERT," Box No. 127 *Times* Office. Two front rooms with sunny exposure are required—second floor preferred—and location must be within ten minutes' walk of ferries. Please write full particulars. Boarding-houses are requested not to answer.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, A room with board in a good location above 14th st.; breakfast, 7; dinner, 6:30. Give terms and full particulars. Address E. W. G., Box No. 1 7 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, between 10th and 23d sts.; terms must be reasonable; references required. Address ELIZABETH, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, (ONE A PROfessor,) a single room for sleeping and living; furnish themselves. Address "ZENO," *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ACCOUNTS, NOTES, stocks, and old books of the bankrupt estate of A. Baldwin & Co., by order of the Assignee in Bankruptcy, at the auction-room of WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 132 Church st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, consisting, in part, of a note of Ross Gordon, of Lafayette, Ind., for $258 04; the balance on a note of H. A. Lee, of Lansing, Mich., for $100; an account against D. C. Decker, of La Port, Ind., for $289 32; a judgment against E. K. Ware, of Waterloo, Iowa, for $268 80, and 250 shares of the Grant Mining and Manufacturing Company. Schedules of all the claims can be seen at the office of C. W. Seymour, No. 19 Broad st.

The Assignee assumes no responsibility as to the claims; they were found among the assets of the bankrupts; and the purchaser may get within three days all the evidence the Assignee has.

S. P. HOLMES, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.

L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874, at 11 o'clock, at No. 308 East 13th st.,

By order of Messrs. Ogden & Clark, real estate office, 17th st. and Broadway, all the elegant household furniture contained in the four-story brown-stone house, above number, consisting of parlor and bedroom furniture, carpets, curtains, mirrors, bedding, &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of the late firm of KOEHLER & CO., packing-box manufacturers, will sell at public auction, by Daniel A. Mathews, auctioneer, at No. 74 Wooster street, in New-York City, on the 13th day of February, 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M.:

One Schenck planing-machine, two swing cross-cut saws, three rip-saws, one hand matching-machine, two wrenches, and lot of shafting.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Assignee.

Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1874.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN AND SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, within their store, 1,682 cases Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ship Wisconsin. Can be seen on Pier No. 46 North River. Also, 64 cases Valencia Oranges landing.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Desks, Seats, and other furniture required for the new school building on Lexington av., between 68th and 69th sts.

Also, at the same time and place, sealed proposals will be received for the steam-heating apparatus, for said school building.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JAMES W. FARR,
J. CROSBY BROWN,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1874.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1874.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of March, 1874, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

12,000 bushels STATE OATS.
250 tons TIMOTHY HAY.
65 tons HAND-THRASHED STRAW.
5 tons SHORTS.
7 tons MIDDLINGS.

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay, straw, shorts, and middlings on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 1st day of April, 1874.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery,
A. A. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES.

Sealed proposals for building FOUR CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES for the extinguishment of fires by the application of water charged with carbonic acid gas, will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE WONDERFUL success of SAVORY & MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine in consumption, loss of the power of digestion and assimilation, has firmly established these remedies in the estimation of the medical profession on both sides of the Atlantic. Imitations of them—made in America, Canada, and England—being in reality either saponaceous compounds of pomades, without a trace of the Pancreatic principle, are entirely useless. The efficacy of these preparations, made by Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE, from the first under the direction of the physician who introduced them, has been and can only be insured by strict adherence to the original formula, and the medical profession recognize no other Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine than those prepared, the purity and strength of which are guaranteed. See reports of the experience and opinions of medical men on the value of SAVORY & MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine as remedies in wasting diseases. [Churchill & Sons, London.] To be obtained of all the principal chemists in the United States and Canada. SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New Bond st., London, Chemists to the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NILSSON.

RETURN OF THE

STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CO.

The public are respectfully informed that the Strakosch Grand Italian Opera Company, which has met with the most unprecedented success in the Western cities and Boston, will return to New-York and give eighteen (18) Grand Opera nights and six (6) Matinées, commencing

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

On this occasion Mme. Christine Nilsson will make her farewell appearances in America prior to her return to London, where she is engaged to appear at Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane. In the course of this season Mme. Christine Nilsson will appear as ELSA, in Richard Wagner's LOHENGRIN.

The company comprises the following eminent artists:

MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON,
MLLE. TORRIANI, MLLE. MARESI,
MISS A. L. CARY,
SIGNOR CAMPANINI, M. CAPOUL,
M. MAUREL, SIGNOR DEL PUENTE,
SIGNOR NANNETTI, SIGNOR SCOLARA.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........SIGNOR E. MUZIO
Assistant Conductor..........MR. S. BEHRENS

The sale of boxes and seats for the season of eighteen nights will commence on Friday, Feb. 13, at 9 A. M., at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

514
BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor.

Second week of

MISS NULLY PIERIS.

First week of the character vocalist,

MISS ELLA WESNER.

First week of

MR. E. EDDY.

Mr. Eddy will appear in the drama, The Rag-Picker. Reappearance of Miss Kitty O'Neil and Mr. John Wild. Second week of the Foy Sisters, and Foley and Wade. Harrigan and Hart in four acts. R. M. Carroll and Sons in new acts, all the mammoth troupe in a new olio. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

THE GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Admission tickets for one gentleman and two ladies, at the price of $15, can be procured under the usual restrictions by applying to the following gentlemen:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union square.
EMIL UNGER, No. 6 Barclay st.
HERMAN UHL, *Staats Zeitung.*
M. MOSENTHAL, No. 337 Broadway.
L. KAEMMERER, No. 36 Walker st.
ADAM BRAUTIGAM, No. 701 Broadway.
H. C. F. KOCH, No. 15 Carmine st.
GEORGE NEMBACH, of Steck & Co., 25 East 14th st.
JACOB WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL, No. 357 3d av.
THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, No. 179 2d av.
SIG. KAUFFMANN, No. 39 Nassau st.
CHARLES UNGER & CO., No. 46 Exchange place.
J. HONIG, No. 111 Broadway.
L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.
E. H. NEYMANN, No. 97 Maiden lane.
C. A. NATTUSIUS, No. 229 Bowery.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
P. ERNENWEIN, No. 148 Nassau st.

Boxes can be obtained at the office of L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.

E. H. NEYMANN,
for the committee, No. 97 Maiden lane.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
FIRST GRAND CONCERT IN COSTUME
by the
CAROLINE RICHINGS MUSICAL UNION,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock,
when will be presented the
MOST NOVEL AND DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE DAY,
comprising a rare programme of the
MUSIC OF MANY NATIONS AND PERIODS,
performed by the newly-organized
CHOIR OF TWENTY-TWO ADMIRABLY-TRAINED VOCALISTS,
including
Mrs. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD,
Mr. PIERRE BERNARD,
And the celebrated Philadelphia Male Quartet, and a CORPS OF INSTRUMENTALISTS.

Admission, 75 cents; reserved chairs, $1.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st.

THE DI CESNOLA COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES FROM CYPRUS.

Galleries of ANCIENT AND MODERN PICTURES.

The "LOAN EXHIBITION" of works of art, comprising the rare collection of engravings and etchings lent by James L. Claghorn, Esq., of Philadelphia, ancient carvings, enamels, bronzes, porcelain, faience, &c., &c.

Open daily from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY evenings from 7 until 10.

Admission 25 cents. Mondays free.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. Paintings, Songs, Music, and Transformation Scene, EVERY EVE at 8; SATURDAY, 2:30 P. M. BAIN HALL, Great Jones st. THE PILGRIM.

LECTURES.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st. and Broadway.
LECTURE BY REV. CHARLES F. DEEMS,
of the Church of the Strangers, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.
"TRIFLES."
Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY
LECTURES.

Tourists course in preparation for European travel. Natural History, Art, Geology, Physiology, and Literary Lectures daily at 3:30 P. M., at No. 18 Cooper Union, commencing Feb. 9.

ADRIAN J. EBELL, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—CHARLES C. GOODHUE and Charles E. Butler, as Trustee of Gerard H. Coster, plaintiffs, against NAFTALI K. ROSENFELD, Joseph Smith, Richard Thornton Wilson, George H. C. Salter and Mary E. Salter, his wife, and Albert E. Salter and Ann Salter, his wife, (she being sued by the name of Ann because the plaintiffs are ignorant of her real name,) defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 52 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 22d day of December, 1873.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
ja7-1aw14wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, State of New-York.—JOHN A. HARTCORN and MORRIS GERSHEL, plaintiffs, against HUGH SHIELDS, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Hugh Shields: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-four cents, with interest from the 10th day of January, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM STRAUSS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house, in said City, on the 10th day of February, 1874.—Dated Feb. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM STRAUSS,
f11-1aw6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MATILDA K. MALMBERG, plaintiff, against JOHN A. MALMBERG, defendant.—Summons.—for relief. (Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Wall street, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 6, 1874.

SEARGENT P. STEARNS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 59 Wall street.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of January, 1874. SEARGENT P. STEARNS,
ja14-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE TO ALL PARTIES.—ALL POWERS of attorney heretofore given by me to Wm. D. F. Manice are hereby revoked. EDWARD A. MANICE.

FEB. 6, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of

MERRILL, FITCH & ALLIN

expires this day by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, at No. 19 John st., office of

FITCH & CHATTERTON,

successors of the late firm. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

D. M. FITCH.
GEO. ALLIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of

FITCH & CHATTERTON,

for the manufacture of every description of fine gold jewelry.

DENNIS M. FITCH.
GEO. W. CHATTERTON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. S. SKAATS will sign in liquidation.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW SKAATS will continue the business of banking, and the buying and selling of stocks, bonds, and gold, on commission, at the same place, No. 68 Broadway and No. 17 New st.

SCHUYLER SKAATS,
BARTHOLOMEW SKAATS,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

66th to 73d
PERFORMANCE.

UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 14,
ELEVENTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13,
FIRST BENEFIT
of Miss ROSE EYTINGE and
SEVENTIETH PERFORMANCE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Characters by Misses ROSE EYTINGE, KATE CLAXTON, EMILY MESTAYER, ELIZA WEATHERBY, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, KATE HOLLAND, Messrs. C. R. THORNE, Jr., McKEE RANKIN, STUART ROBSON, H. W. MONTGOMERY, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, W. H. WILDER, and W. S. QUIGLEY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Miss ROSE EYTINGE has the honor to announce that her FIRST BENEFIT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, on which occasion she will appear for the SEVENTIETH TIME as the Countess AIMANDE CHANDOCE, in LED ASTRAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
Corner 23d st. and 8th av.

PRICES: Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra; family circle, 30c.

A FAMILY MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

EVERY NIGHT AND AT THE MATINEE

An entertainment never excelled, selected with the view of satisfying the growing taste for the light, crisp, amusing, and kaleidoscopic performance, and at the same time irreproachable in character. The new entertainment will be in all respects what its name implies,

A ROUND OF PLEASURE.

Mr. G. L. FOX in two new parts,
JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA,
HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL!

The specialty features of the new order of entertainment

Will embrace acts by the great artists:

THE MARTENS FAMILY, WILSON BROTHERS,
KING SARBRO, RIGL SISTERS,
J. MORRIS, E. STANWOOD,
J. W. McANDREWS, &c., &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY.

The Grand Concert on next SUNDAY EVENING will be the eventful occasion of

WIENIAWSKI'S FAREWELL

to this country. GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND and the entire GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY appear. SALE OF SEATS begins to-morrow (THURSDAY) morning at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
VOKES. VOKES.
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
Preceded by the roaring farce,
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
LAST VOKES MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.

MONDAY, Feb. 16, an entirely new romantic American drama, by George Fawcett Rowe, entitled LEATHERSTOCKING, founded on Cooper's celebrated romance, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
WILL CLOSE FEB. 28, 1874.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS are most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL STOPS are the best ever placed in any Organs. They are produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while the IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. These organs are the best made in the United States. *WATERS' New Scale PIANOS* have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the best Pianos made. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. Prices extremely low for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the TRADE. AGENTS WANTED in every City and County in the United States and Canada. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,223 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE and UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also exchanged and repaired.

A LADY WILL SELL A HANDSOME 7¼-OCtave piano, new; cost $500; will sell for $200. Call at No. 32 Greenwich av.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES LESSONS ON THE harp; state terms. Address A., Post Office Box No. 2,146, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV. (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1829.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. For circulars address Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. [illegible] Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, for YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

YOUNG MEN WISHING PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, to fit for special business, [illegible] No. 62 Bowery. [illegible]

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT, NO. 7 EAST 42D ST., has formed classes for ladies wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the International Academy for travel before going to Europe.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY TEACHER IS WANTED FOR THE second position in a flourishing school; a good knowledge of the English branches is necessary; French and German desirable. Address H. A., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN INSTRUCTOR IN THE SOPHOMORE studies of Amherst College; one who can board under the advertiser in his family. Address, stating terms, D. S., No. 69 4th av.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS GOVERNESS for young children; understands the Kindergarten system; [illegible]

PRIVATE TEACHER.—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE. [illegible] Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,

28th st., next to Broadway.

Curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11. Box-sheet open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Seats may always be secured a week in advance.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.

To-night, LAST NIGHT but one of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S brilliant comedy of modern fortunes and frailties, entitled

FOLLINE.

LAST NIGHTS OF FOLLINE.

Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Conway, Mr. Fawcett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Jewett, and Miss Varian.

LAST FOLLINE MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT AT 1:30.

, Saturday evening, Feb. 21, for the first time in New-York, Shakespeare's rare and fanciful comedy of LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

, Also, in preparation for early production, the reigning London sensation now running at the Haymarket Theatre, entitled

CHARITY,

And Alexandre Dumas' brilliant Parisian Comedy, now playing at the Gymnase Theatre, entitled

MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

Mr. Daly having secured the sole right for the two latter plays for this City.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the ENGAGEMENT OF Mrs. J. B. BOOTH.

UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC of ADOLPHE BELOT'S New Play of ELENE!

Which will be repeated every night this week.

ELENE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

In the personation of this character Mrs. J. B. Booth has achieved a TRULY GREAT AND ARTISTIC SUCCESS.

EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.

NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, MUSIC, PROPERTIES, AND APPOINTMENTS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 1:30, LAST MATINEE PERFORMANCE BUT ONE OF ELENE!

ELENE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1874, Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHEK will make her first appearance at this theatre.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

VAUDEVILLE, NOVELTY, AND OPERA. THE WORLD WONDERS HOW WE DO IT, BUT WE DO. LARGEST AND FINEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD for the price. The chosen home of Mirth, Novelty and Variety. Astounding Novelties. Appalling Wonders. McAndrews. Last nights of Holman Opera Troupe. Beautiful opera of the Bohemian Girl, Mon., Tues., and Wednesday; La Sonnambula, Thursday, Friday, and Sat. and Matinée. HAWLEY & MACO. The peerless BONNIE RUNNELS. Dutch Comique, JOHN MORRIS. The Protean HARRY STANWOOD. The star MARTHA WREN. ANGIE SCHOTT. The fearful ALA. The mimetic SADI D'JALMA. The mysterious JAMES COLLINS. The charming ALICE SOMERS. EMMA WALLACE. Delehanty and Hengler. All in new acts, new costumes, new sketches. Every evening, and family matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Admission—Family circle, 30c.; orchestra and balcony, 50c.; reserved seats, $1.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

SIXTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

23D TO 29TH NIGHT!

Lord Lytton's great comedy of

MONEY.

ALFRED EVELYN..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

ELABORATE REVIVALS AND NOVELTIES are, for the present, unavoidably postponed in consequence of the UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND for seats to witness Lord Lytton's great comedy. The box-book will therefore be open THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. AMY STONE.

EVENING AT 8. AFTERNOON AT 2.

The accomplished Artists, Miss AMY STONE, in her new drama of CIGARETTE. Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD and entire Company, in LEAST SIN; or, the ELOPEMENT.

GRACE MARCO, LECLAIRE BROTHERS, FOSTER SISTERS, LA BELLA EMMA, YOUNG ODIN, W. E. ROLLAND, WATSON BROTHERS, &c. Every AFTERNOON and EVENING, with above.

THE COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

Paris by Night.

PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,

With Gaslight and Starlight Effects,
EVERY AFTERNOON FROM 1 TO 5,
EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TO 10,

with the varied attraction of the Polytechnic Promenade and the entertainment of the Lecturium. Admission to the whole $1, and no extras.

COLOSSEUM CARD.

THE PICTORIAL ILLUSION
of
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,

Will be opened to the public on SUNDAY EVENINGS, FROM 5 O'CLOCK TO 10 O'CLOCK.

Entire net proceeds to be distributed among the organized charities for the benefit of the

POOR OF NEW-YORK.

All Saints' Chimes on the Bells,
AND A GRAND SACRED CONCERT
in the promenade.
NO OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

Tickets must be secured beforehand of the music stores, and at the office.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL election for Trustees, Directors, and committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the Institute in the COOPER BUILDING, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1874. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.

F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN S. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WARREN WESTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace Gray, Esq., No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

HORACE GRAY, GEORGE CABOT WARD, B. FRANK SMITH, Executors of Richard Warren Weston.

MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors for Executors, No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.

ja21-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS WHITING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of August, 1873.

SARAH S. WHITING, Executrix.
AUGUSTUS WHITING, Executor.

MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

au13-1aw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. ROSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the New-York Gas-light Company, No. 157 Hester street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873.

d17-1aw6mW* CORNELIUS P. ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 130 Water street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1873.

THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr.,
CHARLES V. FAILE,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
Executors.

o22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SETH ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Henry C. Ely, No. 143 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1873.

ADELAIDE S. ELY, Administratrix.
n12-1aw6mW* HENRY C. ELY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENSCHEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Beaver st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.

au27-1aw6mW* GUSTAVUS W. FABER, Executor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOK.

NOTHING LIKE IT IN LITERATURE.

Agents wanted for SCIENCE IN STORY, by Dr. E. B. FOOTE. Select your territory, &c. Address

MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 129 East 28th st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST dry, fruit, and ice preserver. Water, wine, and milk cooler. Send for book. Refrigerators reduced. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STATE rights [illegible] J. C. MONROE, Newburg, N. Y.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE LATE MR. JAMES W. GERARD.

MEETING OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION—TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF A GREAT LAWYER.

Last evening the regular monthly meeting of the Bar Association was held at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh street. In the absence of Mr. W. M. Evarts, the President, Gen. C. W. Sandford was called to the chair. It was announced that the balance to the credit of the general fund was $12,163, and that to the credit of the library fund, $305. The receipts for the year were $27,723. By a unanimous vote, Mr. Pritchard, the late Treasurer, received the thanks of the association for his efficient and valuable services. Mr. Charles F. McLean, No. 12 Wall street; Mr. Hamilton B. Tompkins, No. 12 Pine street, and Mr. J. H. Henry, No. 120 Broadway, being candidates for admission, were unanimously re-elected.

Ex-Judge Mitchell then rose and said: "I have certain resolutions which have been prepared by our President, Mr. Evarts, and which I have been requested to submit to the association in reference to the death of our friend James W. Gerard." They read as follows:

> *Resolved*, That by the death of our honored and revered associate, James W. Gerard, the community of which he was an eminent citizen have suffered a loss not easy to be supplied and long and seriously to be felt in many relations of society.
>
> *Resolved*, That we bear willing testimony to the conspicuous abilities, elevated character, generous labors, and unfailing spirit which Mr. Gerard brought to the practice of the law, and to the general service of the public, and in the retrospect of his long and useful life we find no failure of the full measure of duty in the lawyer and the citizen, and a multitude of instances and occasions of marked and permanent value in the administration of justice and the promotion of good government and public morals.
>
> *Resolved*, That we recognize with pride and gratitude the lively and constant interest which Mr. Gerard took in the institution and maintenance of this association of the Bar, and the large share which his wisdom and general temper have had in promoting its prosperity, and insuring its permanence and strength.
>
> *Resolved*, That this association will attend the funeral of Mr. Gerard in a body, to-morrow, to mark their respect for his character, his distinguished professional career, and his great public services.

He (Ex-Judge Mitchell) had taken the liberty of adding to the foregoing:

> "That a copy of the resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and be published in two or more papers published in this City, and that a committee be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to make arrangements for a meeting of the Bar to pay proper respect to the memory of Mr. Gerard, with power to co-operate with any other committee of the Bar for the same purpose."

It is generally expected, added Ex-Judge Mitchell, of one who presents resolutions of this kind that some remarks should accompany them. I had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Gerard, as most all other members of the Bar may have had, partly because in my own life it was seldom I was engaged in litigated cases. Still there was no one in this City who was not acquainted with some of the great and eminent qualities of Mr. Gerard. Some of those present may remember the case of Barry vs. Mercein—a case which he conducted with eminent ability, and in which, although he failed at the beginning, he finally succeeded. He succeeded in establishing the principle that the mother of a young child shall be preferred to the father as the guardian and protector when the two parents could not agree. It has been noticed in the papers that Mr. Gerard's early ancestors were of Huguenot origin. He was a man who, while making no great profession of religion, yet at the same time showed his devotion to it. He was a devoted supporter of the public schools and a zealous supporter of the religion to which he belonged. Some of his acts may be traced to his Huguenot origin, and some others to the education which his ancestors received in Scotland. No man, no race of men who, in the midst of persecution will stand by their faith, will fail to be recognized as honorable, honest, and industrious men in the community in which they live. They will be respected by their children for the principles to which they were faithful, and which they upheld in the midst of adversity. The best of our men were among those Huguenots who, being driven from their own country for the love of their own faith, transmitted their love of faith to their descendants.

Ex-Judge Emott seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The President, (Mr. W. M. Evarts,) Ex-Judge Mitchell, and Ex-Judge Emott were nominated as the committee referred to in the resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned.

OTHER MARKS OF RESPECT.

A meeting of members of the Bar of this City is to be held in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, at 2 P. M. on Thursday next, the object being to take united and formal action in relation to the death of Mr. Gerard. There has also been a very general adjournment of the courts until after the hour of the funeral services.

The Directors of the Working Women's Protective Union met yesterday at No. 38 Bleecker street, and passed resolutions expressive of regret at the death of Mr. Gerard, and of condolence with his family. The rooms of the union are to be draped in mourning, and the Directors will attend the funeral in a body.

On adjourning the United States District and Circuit Courts yesterday until after the funeral of the late Mr. James W. Gerard, which takes place this morning, Judges Blatchford and Shipman paid glowing tributes to the talents and general character of the deceased gentleman.

THE SIMMONS MURDER TRIAL.

Yesterday morning the trial of John E. Simmons for the murder of Nicholas W. Duryea on the 16th of December, 1872, was begun in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. The prisoner, who is still on crutches, seems to be in robust health notwithstanding his long confinement. His defense is conducted by Mr. John Graham and Col. Fellows. District Attorney Phelps appears for the prosecution. After Mr. Sparks, the Clerk of the Court, had read over the jury panel, Mr. Graham inquired the reason of the absence of gentlemen who answered on Monday, and was told by the Judge that several had been excused on the ground of the exigencies of business. He then asked whether they had been excused for the term or only for two or three days, but the Judge's recollection was not sufficiently clear to enable him to give information on the point. Mr. Graham thereupon entered an objection to the panel, and, being overruled, asked for an exception, which was granted. Up to 2 o'clock eleven jurors were called, of whom nine were examined and set aside for having too decided impressions or opinions about the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and two were excused. Mr. Temple Prime, No. 147 West Fourteenth street, not in any business, was accepted and sworn and took the foreman's place in the box. Mr. Edward Vreeland, builder, No. 433 Seventh avenue, was sworn in as the second juror. Mr. John Flanagan, merchant, No. 99 Reade street, was excused because he entertained conscientious scruples on the question of capital punishment. It was nearly at the conclusion of Mr. Flanagan's examination that his feeling in regard to capital punishment was revealed, and Judge Brady suggested to counsel that, in order to save time, the direct question on the point should be put immediately after every gentleman summoned on the panel had been placed on the stand. At 4:30 the court adjourned until this morning, and the two jurors who were sworn in were placed in the custody of court officers.

A VICTORY FOR MR. BERGH.

Yesterday morning the thirty-seven cock-fighters captured by Mr. Bergh's officers and the Police in the saloon of John Mulholland, of No. 122 Mott street, were arraigned before Judge Bixby, at the Tombs. The evidence was so conclusive that his Honor decided to send the whole crowd, excepting the proprietor of the den, to the Special Sessions for trial at once. Mulholland was locked up, in default of $1,000 bail, to appear at the General Sessions. A worse gang of roughs were never brought before a court of justice. When the officers rushed into the pit a hand-to-hand tussle ensued, and several bruised heads was the result; but the front door being locked, every one in the pit was captured. Two pair of gaffs, or stee, spurs, live and dead birds, and all the other implements were taken to the Station-house—a neat and clever capture of a bad and dangerous crowd. With the exception of three all were found guilty and fined $20 each. Twenty-eight at once paid the money and were released. On the evening of the raid Mr. Bergh had three "tips" sent him. First, that a cock-fight was to take place on the stage of the Grand Opera-house after the performance, among the employes of Mr. Daly. Officers were secreted away in the theatre until long after the performance, and nearly scared the watchman out of his life when found hid away. The second was that a dog-fight was to take place in a stable in Twenty-ninth street, the gang hailing from Kelly's saloon, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, one of the dogs, it is said, being owned by a driver of one of the cars of the Forty-second Street Line. This also fell through, but the third "tip" turned out right, and resulted in a good capture.

A GRANGE ORGANIZED IN THIS CITY.

A meeting was held at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing a Farmers' Grange. Mr. George Sprague, Secretary of the State Grange, called the meeting to order, and introduced Dr. Sylvester, who briefly stated the principles of the society. About thirty members were initiated. Mr. D. D. T. Moore was then appointed Chairman, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Mr. John G. Wells, Master; Mr. W. M. Boucher, Overseer; Prof. P. H. Vander-Wide, Lecturer; J. W. Schermerhorn, Steward; S. E. Todd, Assistant Steward; J. K. Ingalls, Chaplain; Hon. F. W. Gilley, Treasurer; John W. Naughton, Secretary; T. E. Wilson, Gate-keeper; Mrs. M. L. K. Tucker, Ceres; Mrs. Laura M. Bronson, Pomona; Miss E. M. Tucker, Flora; Mrs. M. L. Naughton, Lady Assistant Steward. It was decided to designate the new society the Knickerbocker Grange. The meeting then adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN TAX OFFICE.

For some time past mysterious rumors have been in circulation in the vicinity of the City Hall, Brooklyn, concerning the state of the Tax Office accounts. Some comparatively small defalcations were discovered by Mr. Seamen, the expert accountant, about the 8th of January, and traced directly to Deputy Collector Gill. Gill was at once arrested, and placed under $5,000 bail. Mr. Seamen continued his investigations, and from day to day made fresh discoveries of fraud, which have already been reported in THE TIMES. In most instances the amounts were small, but a few days since it was deemed advisable to rearrest Gill. Accordingly a warrant was issued for his apprehension, and he is now in Raymond Street Jail, being unable to procure the bail demanded by the Justice before whom he was brought at the time of his second arrest. In the meantime the investigations in the Tax Office, conducted by Mr. Seamen, went on, and as the accountant and his assistants went back in their examination through the books of former Collectors more deficiencies were discovered. Each day reports of newly-discovered peculation found their way into the papers. On Saturday last the Board of Audit had a secret meeting at which Mr. Seamen was required to attend. By some of the gentlemen composing the Board of Audit it was claimed that wrong statements with regard to the defalcations in the Tax Office had got into the papers. It was deemed advisable in consequence to impose the utmost secrecy on Mr. Seamen and his assistants. They were (and this action the board considered necessary in order that the guilty parties might not escape justice) to give no information of their proceedings for the present to the press. This left open a wide field for conjecture, and was taken advantage of yesterday by a New-York morning paper in a sensational article concerning the affairs of the Brooklyn Tax Office. The statement was made that Brooklyn tax-payers had been swindled of $500,000. The financial officers of the City Government, when questioned about the matter yesterday could give no exact information. The statement that $500,000 had been stolen was merely conjectural. They had no positive information on the subject; but as for any information at present in their possession concerning the amount stolen, it might be placed at any figure from $20,000 to $1,000,000. There was no positive information in the possession of the authorities as to the extent of the frauds committed.

By the following section of the charter, the Controller and Auditor are required to examine and audit the accounts of the Tax Collector and City Treasurer, annually, reporting the results to the Common Council at its first meeting after the 1st day of July. As the question is one of great interest, the section is reproduced, being worded as follows:

> Title 10, section 16. It shall be the duty of the Auditor and Controller to examine annually the accounts of the Collector of Taxes and Assessments, and of the Treasurer, and to audit the same, and to present to the Common Council at its first meeting after the 1st day of July in each year, the result in writing of such examination. The Common Council, or the Finance Committee thereof, may at any time order further examinations by the Auditor and Controller of such accounts. All other officers of the city receiving and disbursing moneys shall present their accounts annually to the Auditor and Controller for examination, who shall audit the same and report the result to the Common Council. The Common Council may, by ordinance or resolution, further define and prescribe the duties of the Auditor and Controller in the premises.

Auditor Shaurman was asked by a reporter yesterday if, in the Summer of 1872, he and Mr. Schroeder had made the examination required by the foregoing clause in the old charter. In reply, he stated that they went into the Tax Collector's Office to make the examination, but, finding the accounts in a very confused condition, they decided that they could not be straightened out without clerical help or the aid of experts. They applied to the Common Council for authority to employ experts. He could not state when this was done, but he seemed to be sure that the Controller had communicated with the Common Council in regard to the accounts of the Tax Office. They sent, however, Mr. Van Buren and another person into the Tax Office to straighten out the accounts. Mr. Shaurman was also asked if those two persons were engaged to examine all the accounts of the Tax Office, or were employed in hunting up some special branch, for instance, assessments. Mr. Shaurman said that they were engaged to straighten out all the accounts, and that Mr. Van Buren is still working on them.

Mr. Burrows is reported to have said that the Controller and Auditor were obliged by the section quoted to examine his accounts, "and to present to the Common Council at its first meeting after the first day of July in each year." They did nothing of the kind. He came into office on the 1st day of July, 1872, and they had not examined the accounts of his office then; in fact, as far as he can remember, those two gentlemen showed the first signs of fulfilling the law only late in the Fall of that year. Then they came into his office, asked what books he had, looked at the books and rolls, and made a hasty inspection of the whole office. Mr. Schroeder remarked that it was a fearful job, and he wouldn't attempt it just at present.

THE NECESSITY OF VACCINATION.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, a report was read and referred to the Sanitary Committee, urging the necessity of vaccination as a preventive against the spread of small-pox, and recommending the formation of a permanent vaccinating corps for this purpose. The report embodies a tabular statement showing the number of deaths in New-York from small-pox from 1804 to the close of the last year. In 1824 the number of deaths from this cause was 394; in 1845, 425; in 1848, 544; in 1861, 599; in 1870, 293; in 1871, 803; and in 1872 the number of deaths was 929. Last year the number of deaths recorded was only 117. The number of persons vaccinated in 1868 was 30,000, all of the poorer classes, and the total cost was $8,813. In 1870, 28,455 vaccinations were performed, and in 1871 the number of vaccinations was 211,258. The total cost for the latter was $39,986. Attention is called to the necessity of having vaccinations performed by persons properly qualified. The opinion of Mr. Mason, Physician to the Small-pox Hospital in London, is quoted on this subject, which goes to show that, where the operation has been properly performed, it is a sure remedy against the spread of small-pox, but of little use when performed by unskillful practitioners.

The law passed in England in 1867, which requires the parents of children to have them vaccinated within three months of the date of birth, is then quoted, and the report goes on to show the advisability of a similar law being enacted in the New-York Legislature. A plan is then sketched for the organization of the proposed bureau, which provides that the vaccination corps should be under the supervisor of the executive officer of the board, and should constitute a branch of the Health Bureau; that it should consist of an Inspector, ten Assistant Inspectors, and a Clerk. The advantages of such a body working systematically when the epidemic is not prevalent are pointed to as a powerful preventive against its recurrence, while in the event of small-pox prevailing, its efficiency would be productive of the most important results.

MR. BARNUM'S NEW HIPPODROME.

Messrs. Codington, Kreps and Cumisky, the Committee appointed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen to examine into and report upon the structure known as the Hippodrome, now in process of erection on Madison avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, inspected the building yesterday afternoon. A committee consisting of Messrs. Rankin, Fellows, and Thornell, representing the Board of Underwriters' Association, were present on the occasion, as were also a number of property-owners in the vicinity. The opinion of a majority of the gentlemen representing the two boards seemed to be that the building was so constructed as to seriously endanger life as well as property in the event of a fire. The seating capacity of the Hippodrome will accommodate about 8,000 persons, and, while the four walls are of brick, the seats and roof have been erected of timber, and part of the material is old and unreliable. The property-holders in the neighborhood complain that in case of a fire their property stands in danger of being destroyed. The members of the committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen expressed the opinion that in the event of a fire in the building during an exhibition such a panic would ensue as to seriously endanger the lives of a large number of the occupants. Chief Engineer Bates, of the Fire Department, was in attendance, and gave it as his opinion that in case the Hippodrome should catch fire a large portion of the City would be in immediate danger of destruction. It is understood that the members of the Union League Club, and many of the larger property-holders in the vicinity of the Hippodrome, will petition the Board of Health to take some action in the matter. One of the Underwriters' Committee said that few insurance companies would agree to take any risks on the property. Mr. Barnum's agent replied that two companies had already agreed to insure the property. The committee of Assistant Aldermen will hold another meeting, and will report the result of their observations at the session of the board on Monday next.

THE STRIKES.

The employes of the cigar manufacturing establishment of Kerbs & Spies, in the Bowery, who were on strike on account of the discharge by the firm of some of the leaders of the late movement of the cigar makers in attempting to regain the old rates of wages, have been permanently discharged by the firm, and they went to the factory yesterday and took away their tools. The factory, which employed some 600 men and women, is completely at a standstill. The firm say that it will not take back the strikers as a body, although they may come back singly, without imposing any additional conditions. Most of these men have families to support. The cap-makers' strike still continues. At a meeting of the journeymen cap-makers, in Orchard street, yesterday, the co-operative scheme was discussed, and it was reported that sufficient subscriptions have been obtained to insure the opening of a co-operative manufacturing establishment at an early day.

THE CITY'S POOR.

DESTITUTION AND SUFFERING IN OUR MIDST.

There are abundant proofs all the year round that "we have the poor always with us;" but it is in the Winter that their sufferings appeal the most loudly to the charitable. The present season has been characterized, it is true, by an exceptional mildness of weather, and the poor of the City have not been exposed to the rigors which have prevailed in past years. The panic, however, with its consequent scarcity of money and the partial suspending of leading industries all over the country, has thrown thousands of men out of employment, and the standing army of the poor and miserable has been greatly increased. Thousands of people in this overcrowded City who have hitherto supported themselves without extraneous aid, now hunger for a dry crust of bread and have no place to sleep. Many of these unhappy people are too proud to let others know their pressing wants, and the majority are too proud to apply to organized charities or beg. Several of this class of the deserving poor have starved to death in the midst of this City of plenty during the Winter. While there have been several who have thus perished, and many who daily stand on the verge of a like fate, those who are always poor and are accustomed to assistance every year have fared better than in previous seasons. The congregations of the various churches and the charitably inclined generally have apparently appreciated the position, and it is the general verdict of those who have charge of the various institutions in the City that their patrons have been more liberal in their contributions than usual. The necessities of the present situation, however, demand even more liberality than has been exercised. There is a general expression of opinion from the managers of the institutions referred to that if they had more money and more volunteers to visit the destitute they could alleviate an immense amount of suffering which they can now do nothing for from lack of funds and a sufficient force of visitors. Those who depend upon public charities every Winter are not slow to make their wants known. They visit the institutions and ask for food and lodgings, and are generally supplied according to their deserts. Vagrants and many of the hopelessly poor, who are homeless at night, seek the various station-houses regularly, and seem to be perfectly content with the uncomfortable lodgings afforded. Mixed with these people, however, are many who show unmistakable evidence of having seen better days, and who are indices of the wide-spread and hidden poverty beneath the surface. Yesterday about 2,000 people applied to the Commissioners of Charity for the mite which is doled out to the out-door poor, whose cases are first thoroughly investigated. The alms distributed by the Commissioners at their office, corner of Eleventh street and Third avenue, is a half ton of coal when fire is much needed, and money in sums of from $1 to $2. Only families are assisted in this way, and those who are sick are sent to the public hospitals. The officials at this place state that they notice among the applicants this Winter many people of respectable appearance. Among the applicants yesterday was a young man formerly a clerk in a public office. He surprised the officials by asking to be sent for the Winter to Blackwell's Island. Convincing them that he was homeless and a pauper, his request was complied with. At St. Barnabas' Home, in Mulberry street, the Sisters of Mercy say that they have a considerable increase in the number of people applying to them for assitance. One of their principal works is to procure situations for women as domestic servants. The rule of the home is to supply these women with board and lodging for a week. The Sisters have found much difficulty in getting work for their poor this Winter, and have been obliged to maintain some of them for as long as three weeks, and in some instances have been forced to send them to other institutions. Men, for whose benefit the Home is not intended, are also frequent callers, and, pleading extreme hunger, are daily supplied with food. The Catholic Sisters of Mercy, who have a convent and "Institution of Mercy" in Houston street, are also laboriously taxed to find work for the large number of poor women who apply to them for aid every day, and have also to feed a great many men out of work, who visit them daily. The Sisters also meet with hundreds of cases of destitution in their rounds, and have twenty poor persons on their lists whom they say stand in need of immediate relief. The Society of St. Vincent De Paul have also an abundance of cases to relieve, many more, they say, than last year, and so it is with other Catholic benevolent societies.

Superintendent George Calder, of the Children's Aid Society, stated to a TIMES reporter last night that he had met with a large amount of destitution on the east side of town in his visits among sick children for the purpose of distributing a fund for which he is an almoner. It was his experience that, while those who are always poor are as well provided for as ever before, there was much extreme poverty among those who are generally able to take care of themselves. This class of people, he said, were hard to reach, and it was only accidentally and occasionally that they were called to his attention. Among these cases was Peter Kinder, of No. 67 Mangin street, who some time ago broke his arm by falling down a hatchway. He lost his situation in consequence, and has not been able to get work since. During his sickness his oldest boy earned $3 or $4 per week, but he, too, fell sick recently, and now Kinder and his family are left entirely without support. Another case is that of Mrs. Woods, of No. 31 Lewis street, who was deserted by her husband about three years ago, and has since supported five children by washing and sewing carpets. Her oldest child, who earned a small sum at chair-making, was thrown out of work, and Mrs. Lewis also lost her work at carpet-sewing. Too proud to beg, the poor woman pawned her furniture, carpet, chairs, and bedding to eke out an existence. Her case was finally called to the attention of Mr. Calder through three of her children who were furnished with one meal a day at the Rivington street school. Mrs. Lewis stated that this one meal per day supplied to her little ones was all they had to eat for a long period. These two cases were of a large number which Mr. Calder has recorded in his books at the Rivington street school and lodging-house. He stated further that there was no increase in the number of boy lodgers in the institution, and he was of the opinion that three or four soup-houses opened in the City—one being located corner of West Broadway and Leonard street, and another in East Fifteenth street—had something to do with the matter. He thought that there would be a larger number fed and lodged at the Rivington street house if these soup-houses were not in existence. He had noticed that a large number of boys who had hitherto been assisted by the Children's Aid Society frequented these houses, and that the really worthy poor were only benefited by them in a limited degree. The money expended on these soup-houses, although the intention was in every way praiseworthy, might be used more advantageously in some other manner. At the Five Points Mission, Mr. Shaffer informed the writer that he had more applications for aid than usual. He cited several cases which he believed needed immediate assistance. One was that of Mrs. Fenton, a widow of sixty-eight, who lives in a room about 12 feet square at No. 54 East Broadway. She has three grown-up children, laborers, out of work, and with families to support. They can give her no assistance. Suffering from rheumatism, she can do nothing. Poor and friendless, she is never sure of a meal a day. Another case is that of a poor woman, sixty-one years old, and suffering from an incurable disease. She has one daughter and two grandchildren, and the family live in a miserable garret at No. 165 Worth street. Her daughter earns $3 per week in the best of times at work in a rag factory, and at present she is on half pay. Both of the grandchildren are sickly, and the misery of the wretched family can well be conceived. The mission relieves, to the extent of its ability, 200 families per day. Superintendent Barnard, of the Five Points House of Industry, made the following statement when visited:

"The applications for aid are about double what they were last Winter, and would doubtless be further increased if we were able to do for them as much as they need, but our own family of 267 children and forty-five homeless women living in the house, and the families number between ninety and one hundred who send children to our day-school, require so large an expenditure for their needs, that we are not able to do as much for the outside poor as we could desire. In order to alleviate as far as our funds will allow, we have adopted the plan this season of giving twice each week potatoes, tea, coal, &c., in addition to the bread which each child may carry home daily, to all the families represented in our day school, and have given clothing and shoes to some 125 outside scholars. In cases of great destitution we have given money in small sums. Our own expenses are about $100 per day."

PROPOSED MEANS OF RELIEF.

One or two of the members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday started a subscription paper for the benefit of the poor of this City and Brooklyn, and in a very short time raised $500, which has been donated to the various charitable societies.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange to-morrow, to consider what steps can be taken to assist and relieve the suffering poor.

The German Property-owners' Relief Committee, of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, during the past month expended $1,135 68 in aid of the unemployed poor. The committee is composed of Messrs. Traud, Boss, Weitz, Neumann, Bauer, Kuester, and Sommers.

A meeting in behalf of the suffering poor of the City was held last night under the auspices of the Young Friends' Aid Association, in the parlor of the Friends' Meeting-house, on Twenty-seventh street, J. W. Onderdonk, Jr., presiding. The opening address was delivered by Aaron M. Powell, and the operations of the association during the past season in relieving the destitute were detailed by Miss Maggie Onderdonk, Miss Jeannie H. Griffen, and John H. Onderdonk. After a collection had been taken up, an interesting programme of exercises was executed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Municipal ordinance prohibiting the salting of City railroad tracks is to be enforced.

Among the French residents of this City the sum of $1,419 35 has been raised for a testimonial to M. Thiers.

Rev. H. D. Northrup lectured last evening at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, on "Foreign Tours."

The Rollwagen will case was resumed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, and after examination of several unimportant witnesses was adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

A quantity of human hair, consisting of 182 switches, nine wigs, and twenty fronts, were yesterday condemned in the United States District Court, no claimant appearing.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Thomas Corrigan pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Charles Bore, of No. 154 Bleecker street, was committed yesterday in $1,000 bail by Justice Sherwood, of Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from Charles Buchart.

Rebecca A. French was held in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Court, yesterday on a charge of stealing a gold chain worth $60 from the establishment of Benedict Brothers, No. 171 Broadway.

Prof. Proctor delivers the last of his course of lectures this evening, at the Mercantile Library. He will give his notion of the origin and probable future of the solar system, and it is said to form one of his most interesting lectures.

Controller Green was yesterday served with a demand for $5,222 for payment of a claim of James McDonnell for the erection of a school building in the late School District No. 1, town of West Farms, now the Twenty-fourth Ward.

An unknown woman, apparently about thirty-eight years of age, fell overboard yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Thirteenth street, East River, and was drowned. The remains were removed to the Morgue for identification.

Proposals were received yesterday at the transportation department of the Erie Railway Company for the privilege of selling newspapers and other publications and fruits, candies, cigars, and tobacco on the passengers trains and stations.

Judge Brady had presented to him yesterday two writs of habeas corpus in the cases of John Sherry and Charles Griffin, raising against the question of the constitutionality of the present Court of Special Sessions. Judge Brady dismissed the writs.

The St. Valentine's Kettledrum in aid of "The Samaritan Home for the Aged," will be held in the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, on next Friday, from 8 to 12, and on Saturday from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.

A requisition has been presented to the President of the Produce Exchange, signed by a large number of members, requesting him to call a meeting of the Exchange for the purpose of considering what steps can be taken to relieve the sufferings of the poor of this City.

The last grand vocal concert of the season at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Second avenue, passed off very pleasantly on Monday evening last. The Young People's Christian Association of the Church have been quite successful in their entertainments this Winter.

A charity concert was given last evening at the residence of Dr. Johnson, No. 111 East Twelfth street, in aid of a destitute family. The artists, Mrs. Easton, Miss Gonrien, Miss Simons, and Messrs. Pecher, Davis, Fritsch, Nolkgley, and Verner, gave their services gratuitously.

Suit has been commenced in the United States District Court by the Government against F. Cousinery & Co., oil merchants, to decide whether a quantity of oil imported by the latter is salad oil or olive oil. The duty on salad oil is one dollar per gallon, and on olive oil twenty-five cents per gallon.

The Fifth Assembly District German Republican Association, F. Buestow presiding, held a meeting at No. 129 Spring street last night, when the action of the German Republican Central Committee, in appointing a committee to proceed to Albany in relation to the Sunday law, was indorsed.

Alderman Morris, Ex-Senator Lent, and Fire Commissioner Van Cott have placed in the hands of Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, a sum of money to be distributed by the Captain among the respectable lodgers at the station-house, with a view of furnishing them with a good breakfast on leaving the Police station.

The annual election of Directors of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company was held yesterday, with the following result: T. R. Butler, Frederick Depeyster, Waldo Hutchins, Richard Mortimer, Josiah Jex, G. W. Burnham, Jonathan Thorne, W. R. Stewart, A. R. Vannest, Edward Minturn, R. J. Woodward, Henry Demarest, Stephen Wray.

In the divorce suit of Brinckley against Brinckley a motion was argued before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on behalf of the alleged husband, the defendant in the case, to have the alimony of the plaintiff reduced from $25 a week to $25 a month. The motion was based on the reduced state of the defendant's income. Decision was reserved.

Judge Van Cott, who met with a severe accident on Friday night last when returning from Washington, is progressing favorably toward recovery. On his way from the railroad depot to his residence in this City, owing to the dangerous condition of the streets, he slipped on the sidewalk and fractured his leg. Inflammation set in, and for a couple of days he suffered intense pain.

A meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Lincoln Hall, One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Third avenue, Mr. William A. Haw, Jr., presiding. The Treasurer gave a very satisfactory report of the financial condition of the association. Short addresses, bearing on the condition of the association, were delivered by Col. Alexander Ketcham and others. About forty new members were elected.

BROOKLYN.

There was a balance in the City Treasury yesterday of $2,592,114 47.

The reopening of Public School No. 18, on Monday, was attended by 1,800 scholars.

The rooms of the Long Island Historical Society will be reopened on Tuesday next, 12th inst.

During the month of January there were twenty-five fires in the city. The aggregate loss foots up $97,195.

A fire at No. 1,154 Pacific street, yesterday morning, occasioned a loss of $3,500 on furniture and building; insured.

The Board of Aldermen have signed a petition to the Legislature requesting that no authority be given for the issuing of any more bonds.

Mrs. Hannah Brush, of No. 594 Atlantic avenue, attempted suicide early yesterday morning by swallowing a dose of Paris green. The timely administration of an emetic saved her life.

Judges McCue and Reynolds yesterday affirmed the decision of Judge Neilson, refusing the application of Mary F. Wade to continue a suit of breach of promise of marriage against the executors of the late Mayor Kalbfleish. The matter, it is said, will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

The horses attached to a sleigh driven by Mr. Herbert Beecher, son of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, took fright last evening in Flatbush avenue, near Schermerhorn street, and, becoming unmanageable, ran away. The sleigh was overturned and Mr. Beecher thrown out. He escaped, however, with some slight bruises. The runaway horses dashed against a railroad car at Court street, where they were captured by Roundsman Carney, who followed in a passing sleigh.

STATEN ISLAND.

Dr. F. H. Thomas, who has been missing from West New-Brighton since the 22th ult., has not yet been heard from.

Weekly revival prayer-meetings have been held for the past three weeks in most of the Methodist churches in Richmond County, and are still in progress in the old Woodrow Church at Rossville, where the services are conducted by Rev. Edward Griffith, assisted by Rev. Jesse Oakley; at the Bethel Church in Tottenville, Rev. Mr. Van Zandt officiating; at the Summerfield Church at Mariner's Harbor, and at the Kingsley Church at Stapleton, of which Rev. Mr. Smith is pastor. At the last-named church the success has been marked, over fifty persons having made profession of religion, a large number having joined the Church, and several others having been taken on probation.

The Board of Supervisors of Richmond County have made the following appropriations, which are included in the tax list now in the hands of the Collectors of the several towns: Interest on county bonds, $66,419; bounty bonds, $38,600 30; State tax, $50,969 70; Richmond County Police, $34,000; county abstracts, $7,130 95; county poor, $15,000; County Judge and Surrogate, $2,500; County Clerk, $500; District Attorney's salary, $1,500; Clerk of Board of Supervisors, $600; court stenographer, $300; Constables, Justices of Sessions, and jurors, $9,500; for asylums, $2,500; Board of Health, $5,946 60; insurance on county buildings, $215; refunded to gas company, $7,382 89; janitors' salaries, $500; Physician to Jail, $9,915. Some of these amounts are causing considerable inquiry among the tax-payers of the county, as they are regarded as exorbitant.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

About 100 students of St. John's College, at Fordham, enjoyed a grand sleigh-ride on Monday last, down to and through Central Park, thence to Yonkers, and back.

On Sunday last a fracas occurred between Capt. Joshua Leviness and Vandeline Reihnbold, at the hotel kept by the former on City Island, which resulted in Reihnbold being severely, if not fatally, injured by blows inflicted by Capt. Leviness. The doctors attending Reihnbold, believing his condition to be critical, notified Coroner Miller, who, yesterday, proceeded to take the ante-mortem statement of the injured man. Leviness was arrested and sent to the County Jail, upon a warrant issued by Coroner Miller, to await the result of the injuries.

NEW-JERSEY.

The average daily attendance of pupils at the public schools in Jersey City during the month of January was 9,258.

The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Pharmaceutical Association commences this morning at Kepler Hall, Jersey City.

Eliakim Rice fell in front of a horse car in Exchange place, Jersey City, yesterday, and the wheels passed over his head, crushing it in a shocking manner.

The match game between the Jersey City and New-York Curling Clubs for the national medal, resulted in a victory for the Jersey City Club by a score of 125 to 118.

Yesterday afternoon a Central Railroad freight engine collided with a caboose standing near the round-house in Jersey City, and both were damaged to the extent of about $1,800.

At the annual meeting of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Company, held in Newark, a statement was submitted showing the receipts for the year to have been $13,862 and expenses $7,450.

The people of Tuckerton, on the line of the New-Jersey Southern Road, have petitioned Gov. Parker for relief from the inconvenience and suffering imposed on them by the railroad strike.

The Grand Lodge of the Order of Brick-layers held its annual session in Newark yesterday. Delegates from lodges in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Paterson, and other places, were present, representing about 7,000 brick-layers in all.

A sneak thief called yesterday at the sewing-machine agency of Little & Tappen, Palisade avenue, Jersey City, and while examining the different styles with the pretended intention of purchasing, succeeded in stealing $30 worth of attachments.

Two men, named respectively John McCarthy and Frederick Knapp, yesterday fell through the open hatchway of the steam-ship America, lying at the Bremen dock, Hoboken, and sustained very serious injuries. It is feared that Knapp cannot recover.

A woman named Howard died very suddenly a few days ago at Washington, South River. She was standing by a hot stove cooking meat when some of the grease sputtered up in her face, frightening her so much that she fell on the floor and expired in a few seconds.

Mrs. Sarah Wells, a colored woman, residing in Newark, celebrated her one hundredth birth-day Monday. She is in full possession of all her faculties, and can sew with the aid of spectacles. She was formerly a slave in the family of Gen. Dey, one of the first settlers of Newark.

William H. Roberts, alias "Deaf Harry," was arrested in Jersey City yesterday by Detective Howard on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from Mrs. Corrigan's boarding-house, No. 111 Newark avenue. The clothing was the property of Henry Miller, a boarder at the house.

A woman named Anna Stackhouse was arrested in Newark, yesterday, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of a number of sneak robberies in that city lately. A quantity of stolen property was found on an old canal-boat in which she had taken up her quarters. She was committed for trial.

St. John's Catholic Church, in Orange, is to be disposed of by Sheriff's sale on Tuesday next, to satisfy a claim of the Orange National Bank for $30,000 on discounted notes, and also a similar claim of the Second National Bank of Newark for $2,500. The financial embarrassment of the church is owing to extensive improvements lately made. The building and property are estimated to be worth over $150,000.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday Officer Martin Kelly, of the Jersey City Police, was tried and acquitted on a charge of committing an atrocious assault and battery on an old man named William Flannery. Charles Bowen, a colored man, was convicted of grand larceny in stealing a large quantity of rope from canal-boats and vessels lying at the wharves in Jersey City. He was remanded for sentence.

Application was made yesterday to Justice Keese, of the Third District Police Court, Jersey City, to commit an aged woman named McCarthy to the county jail as a vagrant. The applicant stated that James McCarthy, her son, had turned his mother into the street on two occasions at the instigation of his wife, and that he absolutely refused to afford her any support or assistance, although he is in tolerably good circumstances. The last time she was driven out of the house Mrs. McCarthy wandered about the streets nearly all night, until she was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house by an officer and there furnished with food and lodging. Her case was investigated by the Overseer of the Poor, who found that he could do nothing for her, because she has not resided in the county long enough to become a charge upon it. Justice Keese was obliged to refuse the application, and the destitute old woman does not know what to do.

A CITIZEN BRUTALLY CLUBBED BY AN OFFICER.

At the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, Mr. David Helms, of No. 177 East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, a well-known citizen of Harlem, alleged that at about 11:30 o'clock on Friday night last, while waiting in Fourth avenue, at One Hundred and Thirty-second street, for a Mount Vernon train, he was approached by Officer Patrick Slattery of the Twelfth Precinct, who, without provocation or explanation, struck him a severe blow on the head with his club, felling him to the ground. Upon rising, the officer again knocked him down, and while lying prostrate struck him a number of blows upon the arms, breast, and shoulders. Slattery then seized his partially unconscious victim by the coat-collar and began dragging him through One Hundred and Thirty-second street toward Fifth avenue. Mr. Helms, in the meantime crying, "Help! murder!" When in front of the residence of Mr. Edward A. Weidenfeld that gentleman raised a window and implored the officer, "For God's sake not to murder the man." The cries brought to the spot Roundsman Harley, to whom Slattery explained that he was conveying a refractory prisoner to the station-house. The roundsman remarked that he was taking a singular route to get there, and conducted both Slattery and his bleeding victim to the station-house, which is situated in One Hundred and Twenty sixth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Here Dr. Steinart dressed Mr. Helms' wounds, which comprised several severe cuts on the head and face and a number of bruises on the arms and body, after which he was taken to his residence. Roundsman Harley then preferred charges of gross intoxication and absence from post against Slattery, and the following day the latter resigned from the force. After Mr. Helms, Dr. Steinart, Roundsman Harley, and Mr. Weidenfeld had testified to the foregoing facts, Judge Smith committed the accused for trial at the Court of General Sessions in default of $3,000 bail. Slattery entered a plea of not guilty, and in explanation of his atrocious conduct, said he found Mr. Helms lurking in a doorway on Fourth avenue, and arrested him as a suspicious character. He said nothing of his absence from post and the dragging of his prisoner in a direction away from the station-house. Mr. Helms attributes his escape from murder to the fact that at the time of the clubbing he wore a heavy cloth cap.

A BRUTAL FATHER SENT TO STATE PRISON.

On the evening of the 9th of January John Buckridge, a dry goods clerk residing at No. 133 Douglass street, returned to his home drunk. His child, an infant six months, was crying, and taking it roughly up he threw it with, as he alleges, the intention of having it alight on the bed. The child, however, fell on the floor, and sustained injuries from which it died the following day. Buckridge was arrested. Yesterday he was arraigned in the Court of Sessions, and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. The District Attorney accepted the plea, and the prisoner was sent to State Prison for two years.

A LUNATIC IN A CHURCH.

About 1 o'clock, yesterday, the priest and worshipers in the Roman Catholic Church on Third street, near Avenue B, were considerably alarmed at the frantic conduct of a man in one of the pews. He shouted and yelled, saying that he wanted to die and would kill himself. The priest tried to quiet him, or get him to leave the church, but without avail. Officer Waters, of the Eleventh Precinct, was called in, and with the aid of several other officers, removed him to the station-house. He said he had no home, and wanted to pray himself to death, being just ready to die and tired of life. He gave his name as Charles Sharpley. He was brought to Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Flammer, and was placed in line with several other prisoners. Without a moment's warning he cleared the double railing at a bound, and made a rush for the door. He was caught, however, by several officers, and after the most violent struggling was brought into the prison. It took six stalwart officers to hold him, and it was apparent that the man was a raving lunatic. He attempted to destroy himself in the cell by beating his head against the bars, and it was found necessary to put a strait waistcoat on him. He will be sent to the lunatic asylum.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE.

A final decision has been reached in the litigation concerning the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. The suit was instituted in the name of William T. Hart, in the Superior Court of Connecticut sitting at New-Haven, for the purpose of securing a judicial dissolution of the company, and having its charter declared forfeited, but the proceedings were really in the interest of the New-York and New-England Railroad for the purpose of finally obliterating the legal existence of the former corporation. The case was argued before Judge Granger, of the Superior Court, and by him submitted for the advice of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the latter being the court of last resort in that State. The proceedings were instituted under a statute of Connecticut, and the Appelate Court, after deliberation, has now rendered its decision granting the prayer of the plaintiff, and directing an order of dissolution of the company, the opinion of the court being written by Judge Phelps. With this decision, from which there is no appeal, has ended numerous and tedious litigations concerning the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, and wipes it out of existence as a corporation.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Sunday-school Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City (Rev. Dr. Rylance, President, and Mr. John P. Faure, Secretary,) was held last evening at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth street. A carefully-prepared and very interesting essay upon the importance of catechetical instruction was read by Rev. John N. Gallaher, Rector of Zion Church. A spirited discussion followed upon the best mode of teaching and securing the attention of children, which was participated in by several speakers. At the close of the meeting Dr. Rylance commended the Palestine Exploration Society to the favor and patronage of Sunday-schools, speaking in high terms of the object and management of this great enterprise.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; shipping grades fairly active, and prices steady and unchanged at $4 75@$5 50; extra, $5 90; other grades dull and inactive; shipments, 1,800. Live Hogs dull; receipts, 16,000; prices weak, and for all but really good nominal; fair to choice sold at $5 40@$5 75; extra, $5 85; common to medium, $4 90@$5 35; shipments, 6,000; market closed with a large number unsold. Sheep active and firm; receipts, 1,200; sales of fair to choice at $4 25@$6.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 10.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 626 head. The market is a little more active, but butchers are not disposed to pay over 9½c.; sales choice at $9 50@$9 75; Extra, $8 75@$9; first quality, $7 75@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,463 head. The supply from the North was again light; the quality for the most part was only fair, there being very few of selected lots on hand. Sheep sold in lots at $3 50@$5 each; Extra, $5 50@$7 25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 10.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 46c. Resin quiet at $2 20 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 20 for Hard, $3 20 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 30.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—W. B. Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Maitland, Mrs. W. D. Snow, Commander A. Pendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Larom and child, A. G. Myers, Mr. Cendrier, S. W. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. John Potterton, James Potterton, H. Cole, John Ruffle, Wm. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Gooding and child.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:59 | Sun sets......5:30 | Moon rises..2:42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..2:49 | Gov. Island..3:38 | Hell Gate...5:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Goethe, (Ger.,) Wilson, Hamburg, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Delta, (Br.,) Stephens, Bardiff, &c., A. Baxter & Co.; Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, &c., Williams & Guion; Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Dannevig, London, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Columbus, Reed, Havana, &c., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships Flymouth Rock, Butman, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Olivo, (Aust.,) Muzzucato, Rotterdam for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Constantia, (Br.,) Strains, Falmouth for orders, Thomas Dunham's Nephews; Jeanie, (Br.,) Hines, Cardenas for orders, James E. Ward & Co.; Commendatore Toneiio, (Aust.,) Schwaria, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Ansgar, (Norw.,) Grundersen, London for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; G. De Zaldo, Miller, Havana for orders, Waydell & Co.; S. B. Hale, Nevins, Havana and a market, S. C. Loud & Co.

Brigs Walter Smith, Smith, Montevideo, &c., W. H. T. Hughes; Faustina, Blanchard, Havana for orders, Brett, Son & Co.; Elcie Allen, (Br.,) Coombs, Barbadoes for orders, Dwight & Platt; J. W. Hunt, Hunt, Cienfuegos.

Schrs. J. W. Dean, (Br.,) Patten, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Eothen, Brandtberg, Aux Cayes, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Carrie Bonnell, Packham, Baracoa, E. Puig & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Jan. 28, Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 78 passengers to Williams & Guion. Feb. 1, 6:20 P. M., lat. 48 50 N., lon. 30 33 W., signaled a Red Star Line steamer bound E.; 6th and 7th was in company with steamer Indiana, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; 9th, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 20, passed a floating wreck of about 300 tons, with a white stripe around her bulwarks.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool Jan. 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Hansa, (Ger.,) Klugkist, Bremen Jan. 24, via Southampton 27th, with mdse. and 81 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Svend, (Dan.,) Hansen, Copenhagen 32 ds., and 27 ds. from Grimstadt, with mdse. and 4 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Adelgunde, (Ger.,) Gutsmith, Antwerp 59 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Feb. 8, lat. 39 14, lon. 73 42, passed the wreck of a schooner of about 80 tons burden, painted black, both masts gone, loaded with pine wood, full of water, and abandoned; had been some time in that situation.

Bark Rebecca, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Antwerp 58 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark American Lloyds, (of Stockton,) Parks, Buenos Ayres Dec. 13, with hides, &c., to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Chinaman, (of London,) McKenzie, Hong Kong Sept. 29, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros.—vessel to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Brig W. A. Heney, (of Barrington, N. S.,) Swaine Lagun 30 ds., with logwood to Moller & Thebaud—vessel to J. F. Peniston & Co.

Brig L. Staples, (of Stockton,) Harriman, Palermo Dec. 12, with fruit, &c., to Baring Bros. & Co.

Schr. E. De Hart, Pinkam, Baracoa 18 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Annie R. Lewis, Lewis, Cat Island, Mississippi, 18 ds., with yellow pine to John W. Russell.

Schr. Alice M. Allen, (new, 128 tons,) Brigham, Providence, in ballast to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Warren Sawyer, Crio, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Marion, Howes, Boston.

Schr. Oliver Jameson, Jones, Providence.

Schr. H. E. Brown, Sackett, Cold Spring.

BELOW—Ship Helen Morris, Chase, Liverpool Dec. 13, via Tybee 8 ds., in ballast to master.

WIND—Sundown, fresh; N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Goethe, for Hamburg; Kong Sverre, for London; Minnesota, for Liverpool; Columbus, for Havana; Virgo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; barks Nuovo Emelie Celestina, for Gibraltar; John Zittlosen, for Havre; brig F. S. Henderson, for Malaga; schrs. M. E. Higgins, for St. Pierre; Eothen, for Aux Cayes; Geo. D. Perry, for Key West; Ben, for Wilmington; A. H. Hurlburt, for Baltimore; May Morn, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 10.—Arr. steamers Berlin, for Bremen; Wm. Woodward, from New-York, and Richard Willing, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers Raleigh, for Wilmington, N. C.; Josephine Thompson, for New-York, and Wm. Whilden, for Philadelphia; schrs. Sallie Corsey, for Charleston, and E. R. Kirk, for Jersey City.

Sld. barks Antonio Olivari, for Queenstown, and Kong Harold, for Newry.

BOSTON, Mass, Feb. 10.—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; brigs Grace Lothrop, from Gonaives; Mary E. Ladd, from St. Domingo; schrs. Louisa A., from Cape Haytien; H. W. Foster, from New-Orleans.

Below, bark Brunswick, from Bonair; brigs Ella, from Barbadoes, Mary E. Thompson, from Brunswick, Ga.; schr. Sarah A. Reed, from Ponce.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Arr. bark Anne L. Taylor, from Algoa Bay; brig Champion, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Sarah A. Reed, from Ponce; Moss Glen, from San Domingo; Prairie Bird, from St. Martins; Ida Lewis, from Brashear City; E. J. Simmons, from Savannah; Bath; Farragut, from Beaufort, S. S.; Mary Ella, from do.

Below bark Brunswick, from Bonaire; brigs Ella, from Barbabos; Mary E. Thompson, from Brunswick, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; brig Uruguay, for Havre; schrs. B. N. Hawkins, for New-York; N. L. Elkins, for Brunswick; Sallie B. Ludlam, for Brunswick; N. A. Farwell, for Darien.

Cld. steam-ship Manhattan, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 10.—The steamer Western Metropolis, from New-Orleans, for New-York, passed in for Norfolk short of coal.

The monitor Dictator, convoyed by the Juniata, sld. at 3 P. M. to-day for Key West.

Sld. bark Ann and Bertha, for Philadelphia.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 10.—The American Line steam-ship Indiana, from Liverpool, passed in at 11 o'clock this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Cld. ship Reunion, for Havre; bark Richmond, for Liverpool; brig Trinidad, for Barcelona, and schr. Mary A. Drury, for Providence.

The steam-ship Guillerme is on the bar, bound out.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Arr. steam-ship Abbottsford, from Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 10.—Arr. steam-ship Circassian, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 10.—Arr. steam-ships Leo and Huntsville, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia; schrs. Jas. Allen and Jno. Rommel, from Norfolk.

Sld. ship Shannon, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 9.—Arr. schrs. Bay State, Gloucester, for New-York; Joe Carlton, Camden, for Fall River.

9 A. M. wind north-westerly, moderate; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Sld. for the United States, [illegible] Anderson, Elizabeth, Chasseur, Lizzie [illegible], Alexandra, Richard Pearse, Naturalist, Nile, Hilda, and [illegible] II.

Arr. from the United States on the 9th inst.: Margaret Ann, Finn, Henry Bath, Rio, Olaf, Cariboo, Eureka, Mathilde, Hermode, and Mary Jones.

Arr. from the United States on the 10th inst.: Magnolia, Edward, Industrie, Udaire, Marianna Farro, and Neptune Car.

Also arr. from the United States: Esperanza, Margaretta, and Giosne.

Twenty-ninth Annual Report
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE
INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE:
346 and 348 Broadway.
JAN. 1, 1874.

Amount of net cash assets Jan. 1, 1873.......$21,574,842 76
INCOME.
Premiums and annuities.......$6,131,521 38
Interest received and accrued.......1,418,094 83—7,549,616 21
Total.......$29,124,458 97
DISBURSEMENTS.
Losses by death.......$1,446,123 04
Dividends and returned premiums on canceled policies.......2,344,305 32
Life annuities, matured endowments, and reinsurance.......82,629 13
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses.......445,332 91
Advertising and physicians' fees.......115,593 67
Taxes, office, and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c.......259,045 57—4,693,579 66
Total.......$24,430,879 32
ASSETS.
Cash in Trust Company, in bank, and on hand.......$1,661,537 85
Invested in United States, New-York State, and other stocks, (market value, $4,937,320 24).......4,250,195 30
Real estate.......1,788,174 14
Bonds and mortgages, (secured by real estate valued at $44,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $13,700,000, and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security).......14,135,265 23
Loans on existing policies, (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $4,052,419 96).......962,112 99
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1874.......563,365 85
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection, (estimated reserve on these policies, $800,000, included in liabilities).......287,936 34
Amounts due from agents.......26,459 77
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1874.......175,831 98—24,430,879 32
ADD.
Excess of market value of securities over cost.......87,125 04
Cash assets, Jan. 1, 1874.......$24,518,004 36
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:
Adjusted losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1874.......$271,655 00
Reported losses, awaiting proof, &c.......207,715 00
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies insuring $122,594,273 20, participating insurance, (at four per cent., Carlisle net premium:) and $1,078,113 65 non-participating (at five per cent., Carlisle net premium).......22,087,449 38
Dividends outstanding.......208,630 57—22,775,449 95
Divisible surplus.......$1,742,554 41

From the undivided surplus of $1,742,554 41 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies, proportioned to their contribution to surplus.

The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement of premium, if the policy-holder so elect.

During the year 8,834 policies have been issued, insuring $26,621,000.

TRUSTEES:
MORRIS FRANKLIN, GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
DAVID DOWS, HENRY BOWERS,
ISAAC C. KENDALL, CHARLES L. ANTHONY,
DANIEL S. MILLER, SANFORD COBB,
HENRY K. BOGERT, EDWARD MARTIN,
JOHN MAIRS, EDWIN HOYT,
WM. H. APPLETON, H. B. CLAFLIN,
ROBERT B. COLLINS, WILLIAM H. BEERS,
WILLIAM BARTON, J. F. SEYMOUR,
WM. A. BOOTH, C. R. BOGERT, M. D.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS,
Vice President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., and GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

SILVER
BRIDAL GIFTS.
THE GORHAM COMPANY NOW OFFER FOR SALE the largest and richest collection of WEDDING GIFTS in STERLING SILVER ever shown in this City, embracing elegant single pieces and complete dinner and tea services.
SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

VALENTINES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT on sale AT ABOUT HALF the usual price.
Ladies making selections can have them directed and mailed from our counter.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

BEEBE RANGE
PRICE REDUCED.
$60 for No. 1, Largest Family Size.
JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.
Orders for repairs received by mail.